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Tolstoi, Lev Nikolaevich, Graf
A prisoner of the Caucasus;
ed. by E.G. Underwood.

Russian title Кавказскій плѣнникъ
(transliterated: Kavkazsky plyennik)

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A PRISONER OF THE CAUCASUS

LEO TOLSTOY

EDITED BY

E. G. UNDERWOOD

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BY

LEO TOLSTOY

EDITED, WITH INTRODUCTION, NOTES, AND VOCABULARY
BY

E. G. UNDERWOOD
CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD

AND

NEVILL FORBES
READER IN RUSSIAN AND THE OTHER SLAVONIC LANGUAGES
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TORONTO MELBOURNE CAPE TOWN BOMBAY
HUMPHREY MILFORD
1917

PRINTED IN ENGLAND
AT THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

LR
T6545kavU

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4.7.55

PREFACE

THE many teachers and students of Russian in England to-day will no doubt have felt the need of short edited texts, simple and interesting and at the same time representative of what is best in Russian literature.

A Prisoner of the Caucasus—'that exquisite story' as Turgénev called it—was originally written for peasants and is supposed to be the narration of a peasant. It is, in spite of its slightness, a work of art of the first rank; and, although it contains a few syntactical difficulties with here and there a word or expression which is dialectal, can profitably be read by the beginner in Russian.

In the preparation of this edition Countess Vera Poutiatine and Miss Mary Smith have given much valuable assistance and advice. For the material of the Introduction I have freely consulted the works mentioned in the Bibliography.

E. G. UNDERWOOD.

ETON COLLEGE,
August, 1917.

INTRODUCTION

The Caucasus

By the Caucasus is generally understood the isthmus between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea. Its chief natural feature is its extremely mountainous character, most of its chief peaks—the highest is Mount Elburz, 18,000 feet—attaining a greater altitude than that of the Alps. The Caucasus proper is about 750 miles long by about 150 miles wide, but the area under the Russian governor-general is approximately 300,000 square miles and contains nearly 10,000,000 inhabitants.

The country varies considerably in its climate, its fauna, and its flora. The vine grows in great profuseness on the southern slopes, but on the northern the weather for the greater part of the year is extremely cold ; some districts are densely wooded, in others it is possible to travel for days without seeing trees at all. But the scenery of the country as a whole is beautiful and romantic ; the soil is diverse and rich in minerals, and wild animals of all kinds abound.

'Caucasian' was the name given by Blumenbach, the ethnologist, to one of the main family divisions of mankind ; later authorities subdivided the 'Caucasian' division into Aryan and Semitic. The name in any case was misleading, for the Caucasus contains a multitude of races of the most varied characteristics and speaking a great many different languages, totally distinct from one another and in some cases apparently wholly unconnected with any of the other tongues with which philology in its present stage of development is acquainted.

These peoples present also considerable differences in the stages of civilization which they have reached, and this is nowhere more remarkable than in the diverse religious beliefs which are found, varying as they do—questions of conformity or nonconformity within a particular Church apart—from sheer heathenism to orthodox Greek Church Christianity.

During the whole of the first half of the nineteenth century the Caucasians maintained their independence, in spite of a long series of determined efforts on the part of the Russian Government. It was as a member of one of the many punitive expeditions against Caucasian tribes that Tolstoy first went to the Caucasus in the early fifties. And it was not till the capture of Shamil in 1859 that the Caucasus really came directly under Imperial rule.

Shamil, who proved himself a thorn in the side to Russia during the Crimean War, when he was stimulated in his efforts for independence by supplies of arms and money from the Allies, had defied Russian generalship during 20 years of the most romantic adventures and extraordinary vicissitudes. When captured by the Russians he was treated as an honourable adversary, was given a pension of £1,000 a year and a residence in a central town of Russia, where he ended his days.

Under the present administrative system the Caucasus is divided into Ciscaucasia (north of the mountains) and Transcaucasia (south of the mountains). Their respective capitals, Vladikavkaz and Tiflis, are connected by railway and by the wonderful military road which the Russian army engineers took so many years to construct through the Dariel gorge.

A PRISONER OF THE CAUCASUS

Tolstoy calls *A Prisoner of the Caucasus* a быль, i. e. a true story, or one which is at least founded on fact. Zhilin's adventure is similar to one which occurred to Tolstoy himself on June 13, 1853, and it is this which forms part of the basis of actuality in the story. Mr. Aylmer Maude in his *Life of Tolstoy* (vol. i, p. 87) recounts it as follows:

It being dangerous to travel between the Russian forts without an escort, non-combatants, as well as stores and baggage, were periodically convoyed from one post to another. On these expeditions it was forbidden for any one to detach himself from the main body, but the intolerable slowness of the infantry march on a hot day, frequently tempted those who were mounted to ride on and to run the risk of being attacked by the 'Tartars' (who were generally Tchitchénians). On one such occasion five horsemen, including Tolstoy and his friend Sádo, disobeyed the regulations and rode ahead. The two friends ascended the hill-side to see whether any foes were visible, while their three companions proceeded along the valley below. Hardly had the two reached the crest of the ridge when they saw thirty mounted Tartars galloping towards them. Calculating that there was not time to rejoin their companions in the valley, Tolstoy shouted them a warning, and raced off along the ridge towards Fort Grózny, which was their destination. The three did not, at first, take his warning seriously, but, wasting some precious moments before turning to rejoin the column, were overtaken by the Tartars, and two of them were very severely wounded before a rescue party from the convoy put the enemy to flight. Meanwhile, Tolstoy and Sádo, pursued by seven horsemen along the hill ridge, had to ride nearly three miles to reach the fort. It so happened that Tolstoy was trying a young horse of Sádo's, while Sádo was riding Tolstoy's ambler, which could not gallop. Tolstoy could easily have escaped on Sádo's fiery horse, but declined to desert his comrade. Sádo had a gun, but unluckily it was not loaded, and so he

could only make a pretence of aiming at his pursuers. It seemed almost certain that both fugitives would be killed, but apparently the Tartars decided to capture them alive, perhaps wishing to revenge themselves on Sádo for being a pro-Russian, and therefore they did not shoot them down. At last a sentinel at Grózny, having espied their plight, gave the alarm, and some Cossacks galloped to their rescue. At sight of these, the Tartars made off, and the fugitives escaped uninjured.

From the time of this adventure to the publication of *A Prisoner of the Caucasus* nearly twenty years elapsed. The story appeared first in a well-known Russian magazine in February 1872, owing to the insistence of the editor, a friend of Tolstoy, for it really forms part of one of the four *Yásnaya Polyána A B C* books—readers containing folk tales, fables, legends, and simple stories of history and natural science—which Tolstoy was at the time writing for the peasant children of his school. In *What is Art?* he mentions *The Prisoner of the Caucasus* as one of the only two of his own works for which he claims a place in the category of good Art, as he there defines it. He regards it, that is to say, as a simple story simply told, describing feelings common to all and situations which would be understood by all—an example of universal Art.

Life and Work of Tolstoy

Lyóf Nikoláyevitch Tolstóy was born at Yásnaya Polyána in the province of Túla on August 28 (old style), 1828. He was the youngest of the four sons of Count Nicholas Tolstóy and of Marie, daughter of Prince Volkónsky. His mother's family, one of the most illustrious in Russia, claims descent from Rúrik, who was probably of Scandinavian origin, and is the first ruler of Russia of whom history gives any account (tenth century). The origin of

his father's family is uncertain : the surname is found as early as the fourteenth century, but the first Tolstoy of whom anything definite is known is Peter Tolstoy, born in 1645, who distinguished himself in the service of Peter the Great, as ambassador to Turkey and as Minister of State, and was by him created a count. The seven towers included in the armorial bearings of the Tolstoy family are a reference to the imprisonment by the Sultan of Count Peter—who may be considered as the founder of the family—in the notorious Seven Towers stronghold during the tenure of his ambassadorship at Constantinople.

Tolstoy's mother died before he was two years old, and his father died seven years later. Although his personal recollections of them could only have been of the dimmest, he has, according to Biryukóv, described his parents in *War and Peace*—his father as Nicholas Róstov and his mother as Maria Volkónskaya. In his early years, which are to some extent described in *Boyhood*, *Childhood*, and *Youth*, he was looked after by a French tutor, by his brothers, and by Tatiána Ergólsky, a distant relative, always referred to as ' Aunt ' Tatiána, who probably had more influence on his life than any other person. His early upbringing was that of the child of a country squire. The physical side of education was chiefly insisted upon. To this he owed his love of the country and outdoor exercise, and no doubt the value he set upon them to some extent coloured his later teachings on the necessity of manual labour and the life of nature.

At the age of sixteen he matriculated at Kazán University, and shortly afterwards went there to follow lectures in the Faculty of Oriental Languages. He soon abandoned this study in favour of the Law, but did not progress very far in that either. Scholarship at Kazán

in those days was not of a very high order ; the professors were for the most part Germans, who were not only ill equipped in the subjects which they professed but had as a rule considerable difficulty in making themselves understood by their hearers. No city in Russia of the time was given up so much to social pleasures as Kazán, and Tolstoy, with every excuse for neglecting his lectures, threw himself whole-heartedly into the usual round of dinners, dances, and parties of all kinds. In spite of this he succeeded in taking honours in his examinations, but at the expense of his health, and broken down with fatigue and ennui he returned to Yásnaya Polyána. Here he led a more wholesome existence looking after the family estates, and in his spare time he read a great many books of all kinds, but more especially by French authors. He was not particularly discriminating in his tastes, for Dumas and Eugène Sue were among the number. But it was about this time that he first read J.-J. Rousseau, and no doubt as a result of his study of *Émile* he decided to start (1849) a school on Rousseau lines for the peasant children of the neighbourhood.

Boredom with the narrow life of his home circle, and the *mal du siècle* from which he suffered in common with most young men of his time, sent him in the hope of relief to the Caucasus with his brother Nicholas, an artillery officer, to take part in a series of punitive expeditions which the Government was carrying on against the mountain tribes (see p. viii). Here Tolstoy saw for the first time the wonderful scenery which he has described with such vivid power in *The Cossacks* and elsewhere.

For a year or more he lived at Pyatigórsk, where Lérmontov had died a few years before, at the foot of the mountains in a small cottage for which he paid 3*s*. a week rent. He

has described his life here in some of the short stories in the reading books which he wrote later for his school. It was while he was here that he first began to write. His earliest work, *Childhood*, was accepted by Nekrásov for publication in the *Sovrémennik* (Contemporary) Review, the best-known literary journal of the time. *Boyhood*, *Youth*, and *A Landlord's Morning*, followed in quick succession. The last gives an interesting account of his early attempts at social work during the period that he lived at Yásnaya Polyána, between his leaving the university and his going to the Caucasus.

During this time (1851–3) he took part in the Caucasian expeditions, and by his valour twice qualified for the St. George's Cross. It was during this time, too, that he had the experience which forms the basis of autobiographical actuality in *A Prisoner of the Caucasus* (see p. ix).

On the outbreak of the Crimean War he obtained a commission in the artillery, and was successively at the siege of Silistria and at Balakláva and Sebastopol. Having refused to become a staff officer, he stayed with his battery at Sebastopol, and was for nine months in the famous ' fourth bastion '. As a consequence he saw war as perhaps no other writer had ever seen it before, and his sketches from Sebastopol, for vivid descriptive power probably surpass anything that has been written on war in any language. Paul Boyer relates that Tolstoy once said to him, ' I am greatly indebted to Stendhal, who taught me to understand war . . . read the description of the battle of Waterloo in *La Chartreuse de Parme*. Who ever described war like that before . . . described it, that is to say, as it really is ? ' But in *Sevastópol* Tolstoy went further than Stendhal had ever done even in objective realism. Moreover, he developed a new philosophy of war. As Kropótkin

says, 'What he really brings that is new is his profound understanding of the Russian soldier—the plain untheatrical hero *who really wins the battles* . . . and of the spirit of an army upon which depend success or failure'.

The publication of the sketches from Sebastopol caused a furore in the capital, not merely in literary circles, but at Court and with the general public. The Emperor Nicholas himself gave orders that their author should be removed from positions of peril. It was therefore arranged that Tolstoy should write an official account of the siege, and he was himself dispatched to carry it to St. Petersburg. Here a great ovation awaited him. He was at once received into the *Sovrémennik* circle—an honour at the time almost equivalent to reception as a member of the Académie Française in France—which included Turgénev, with whom Tolstoy not long afterwards had his famous quarrel; Fet, who became his lifelong friend; Nekrásov, the poet, then editor of the *Sovrémennik*; Katkóv, first of great Russian journalists; and Ostróvsky, the dramatist. The war being over, he resigned his commission in the army, and for some months lived as one of the best known and most sought after inhabitants of the capital.

The accession of Alexander II in 1855 gave the signal for great activity in progressive political circles. The emancipation of the serfs, accomplished a few years later (1861), was due in no small measure to Turgénev, Grigoróvich, and Tolstoy, who had shown the evils of serfdom and the intolerable burden of the peasants in *A Sportsman's Tales*, *The Village*, and *Polikúshka* respectively. Tolstoy himself had freed his own serfs some time before the actual passing of the Emancipation Act.

Tolstoy now seems to have turned his attention towards practical politics, and for the next few years (1857–61)—

the only time of his life during which he left Russia—he paid visits to Germany, Italy, and France, with the main object of studying at first-hand the educational and political systems of those countries. He also spent two months in London, and it is recorded that he witnessed a cockfight and attended a debate at the House of Commons. In Germany he spent most of his time at Weimar and at Berlin; he visited Auerbach, the author of the peasant stories of the Black Forest, and he saw Proudhon, who was at that time an exile at Brussels, both of whom he consulted on the question of the emancipation and future of the serfs. Italy—he went everywhere as far south as Naples—seems to have left him unaffected; he scarcely anywhere makes reference to it. German education, but only in so far as it was due to Fröbel, is the only education he approved. He rejected the system, the plans and the methods of German pedagogues. His educational views, which he attempted to put into practice when he restarted his school in 1872, are an echo of Rousseau's *Émile*. As with William Morris, the keynote is to be freedom.

'Everything', says Tolstoy, 'that savours of compulsion . . . proves either that the method is indifferent or the teaching bad.' 'Only freedom on the part of the pupils to select what they will learn and how they will learn it, can furnish a sound basis for any instruction.' 'Freedom is the only criterion.' No fees were paid for his school-children—they came to school when they pleased and left the schoolroom when they pleased; there were no rewards and no punishments.

Tolstoy's educational theories, which were the result of long study and practice, had a considerable effect on the reform in the Russian educational system. He propounded entirely new ideas in the teaching of music and

of drawing, and he was probably the first to advocate and to practise 'teaching history backwards', 'starting with the municipal tramway'.

Rousseau's socialism, too, is Tolstoy's socialism, and Rousseau's views on art are Tolstoy's views on art. It is not the production of supermen that is aimed at, but the care and culture of the great mass of the people. 'C'est le peuple qui compose le genre humain ; ce qui n'est pas peuple est si peu de chose que ce n'est pas la peine de le compter.'

There is, however, a profound difference in the way in which the two prophets made their appeal to humanity, just as there is a striking dissimilarity in their lives. Mr. Hagberg Wright well says, 'The magic flute of Rousseau's eloquence breathed fanaticism into his disciples and a desire to mass themselves against the foes of liberty. . . . Tolstoy's trumpet call sounds a deeper note : it pierces the heart, summoning each man to the inquisition of his own conscience.'

About the time that he restarted his school he himself began to learn Greek—he had already read widely French, German, Italian, and English—and although he had taken it up late in life, he persisted until he had read most of what is best in Hellenic literature. His views on the subject, expressed in a letter to his friend Fet, are interesting : 'I have become convinced that of all that human language has produced truly beautiful and simply beautiful I knew nothing (before learning Greek). . . . Our translations only spoil Homer . . . they are like boiled and distilled water, while he is like water fresh from the spring. . . . Without Greek there is no culture.'

Tolstoy's interest in social and educational reforms had caused him to drop his literary work altogether, but being

on one occasion in need of ready-money—he had incurred a heavy gambling debt—he sold the manuscript of *The Cossacks*, which he had written ten years before and which had lain forgotten, and the book was published in 1863. Of all his works this is the one in which Rousseau's influence is most strongly marked. The main feature of the story, though Tolstoy was not concerned at this stage of his career with conveying a lesson in his writings, is the contrast between the life of nature symbolized by Lukáshka and the artificiality of the young town-bred officer, Olénin, who is stationed in the country district.

In September 1862 Tolstoy married the younger daughter of a Moscow doctor named Behrs, whose *Recollections of Count Leo Tolstoy* are one of the most valuable sources of information as to his life. The family had long been intimate with the Tolstoy family and had a country estate near that of the Tolstoys. From 1862 till 1878 is what Tolstoy himself called the second period of his life; the first period, which ends with his marriage at the age of 34, is that during which, as he says, his interests in life were mainly personal; the second period is given up to family life and to general social interests, though it is also the time during which his two greatest works—from the purely literary point of view—were written, *War and Peace* and *Anna Karénina*. The third period is that which begins with the profound changes which took place in his outlook on life and which are chronicled in *My Confession* (1879–82) and ends with his death. He described this period as the one in which his whole interest was the service of God.

Occupied whole-heartedly as he was with the education of his thirteen children, Tolstoy seems to have continued his literary work almost in spite of himself. Apart from his unorthodox views on art, which had not yet wholly matured,

he despised the *métier* of authorship, and on more than one occasion he makes this plain in his letters. He was, however, much helped in matters of detail and in encouragement by his wife, who acted as his amanuensis, and *War and Peace*, begun in 1864, was finished in 1869, and *Anna Karénina*, begun in 1875, was finished in 1877. *War and Peace* is an historical epic in prose dealing with the period 1805–12, in which an infinity of diverse characters, a whole civilization of a whole generation of European society, passes in panorama before the reader. It is a series of vast tableaux which depict Russia's conflict with Western Europe: courts, diplomatic and political life, camps, simple home scenes, the battles of Austerlitz and Borodinó, the burning of Moscow, the retreat. It is quite unlike anything else in the world's literature. And through it all there runs a connected story, though it is often difficult to follow the narrative. Historical figures, e.g. the Tsar and Napoleon, are depicted with truth and reality for perhaps the first and last time in that false genre, the historical novel. And the theory already indicated in *Sevastópol*, that battles are not won by great commanders, that in war it is the masses and not the heroes who do things, is developed into a philosophy which has the adherence of no less an authority than von Moltke. It has been observed that no writer of any time has excelled Tolstoy in the portrayal of brave men, and *War and Peace* contains striking pictures of bravery, but then courage is the main element in Tolstoy's own character; he possessed both moral and physical courage to a quite extraordinary degree, as his defiance of Church and State in his later years and the contempt for danger which characterized his military career amply testify. The character of Peter Bezúchov is a great creation. He is the symbol of Russia, and in his

dual nature, typical of humanity as a whole, stands for all that is good and all that is bad too, for the high ideals, the strong courage, and at the same time the *laisser-faire* of the Russian temperament.

The keynote of *War and Peace* is love of country; it is hardly perhaps that orthodox patriotism which the Tolstoy of the third period was at so much pains to abjure and to denounce. But it is certainly a passionate love for the Russian people and more especially for the peasantry, who, no doubt, stand for him as a type of a wider humanity.

In *Anna Karénina* he gives a picture of life as it was lived in his day in the highest Russian society, but local colour of time and place are sparingly employed; indeed in its objective realism it is, as Matthew Arnold says, 'less a work of art than a piece of life', and what most strikes the reader is that the story might have taken place anywhere, in France or in England as well as in Russia. One feels that events could not have happened otherwise than they did, that people could not have been other than they are described; that in fact the people and the situations *are* life, and life as it is everywhere. Merimée had observed in Púshkin a trait which is characteristic of all Russian literature—to present life without comment, as in plays; but Tolstoy in this respect went further than Púshkin, and he is without rival in that extraordinary power of identifying himself with the feelings and thoughts of his characters. It is not without interest that this novel, the most objective, the most remarkable perhaps of all his works for sincerity, satire, and insight, and certainly the least didactic, is the one which immediately precedes Tolstoy's 'conversion'.

Though there is nothing in his third period which was not in germ in the writings or way of life of his first period, yet there can be no doubt that the intervention of his

marriage and the enthusiasm with which he attached himself to family interests for a long time delayed Tolstoy's carrying his views to their logical conclusion. There must too have been a period of struggle during which he endeavoured to throw in his lot with the people—he could not have failed to be affected by the '*V' Naród*' movement (which began about 1870)—but it so happened that this was just the time when family ties were strongest. He strove for simplicity of life, but was compelled to live the life of Moscow, whither the family had accompanied his two elder sons who were then studying at the university.

He tells in his *Confession* how the feelings which he experienced one day on hearing the priests offering up prayers for victory in the Russo-Turkish War caused him definitely to break off relations with the Orthodox Church—the final rupture did not come until later. But long before this he had passed through every stage of mental vicissitude, of religious and philosophic doubt. Although two of his sons and his dearly loved 'Aunt' Tatiána had died some time before, his life had, on the whole, been singularly free from reverses of fortune. And, indeed, it was just when fortune was at the flood that the vanity of it all seemed to come upon him with overpowering force. *War and Peace* had brought him to the height of his literary fame; his family happiness was unclouded; he had acquired considerable wealth, not merely from his writings, but also from the appreciation in value of a large estate at Samára which he had bought some years before. As he says in his *Confession*, 'If a fairy had come to me and had offered to satisfy any wish, I should not have known what to wish.' But he was troubled by the thought of the duality of the life he was leading; and his trouble was not in spite of, so much as because of, his great material and spiritual possessions.

In 1888 he renounced his estates, made them over to his wife and children, and took refuge in the simple life of a peasant, eating plain vegetable food, foregoing all stimulants, and devoting a part of every day to manual labour. At the same time he worked harder than ever at his writing. But it was now literature with a purpose : the artist made way for the philosopher and reformer. Besides *My Confession* and ethical and philosophical treatises such as the *Criticism of Dogmatic Theology*, *What I believe*, and *What is Art?* he produced a revised *Translation of the Gospels*, and a large series of parables and simple tales with a moral, which, published by Chertkóv, are famous all the world over as the *Posrédnik* series, and which had, and still have, an enormous circulation among the Russian peasantry. These stories, *Iván Ilyítch*, *Where love is, there God is*, *What men live by*, *God sees the Truth but waits*, *Ivan the Fool*, *How much land does a man want?*, and others, are examples of perfect art in their form and treatment, and though each one conveys a lesson it does not detract from their value as such. They are indeed the only examples of his later work which are not marred by the desire of pointing a moral. Exquisite in their simplicity, tenderness, and strength, they are comparable only to the parables of the Bible. He who despised art for art's sake, and was concerned only with the salvation of mankind and with the message which he wished to convey, has in these stories attained perfection in art in spite of himself. They are, like all his work, characterized by a unique insight into human character and the causes and consequences of action ; they go straight to the heart of things ; but the objectivity of their author is such that, as Písarev has said, ' he often brings us to a conclusion different from that which he would have wished '.

Tolstoy's interpretation of Christianity follows to some extent the same lines as those taken by Pascal in the *Pensées*. He shows that Christianity gives an adequate explanation of the dual nature of man and of the meaning of life and its inconsistencies. But he differs from Pascal in wholly eliminating the supernatural element of Christianity, and instead of emphasizing its differences from other religions he lays especial weight on all that it has in common with them. This is only to be expected, the ruling passion of Tolstoy's later life being to bring about a union of all mankind; and while believing that Christianity contains the highest revelation given to man, and that it can act as a moral guide at all stages of his development, his desire for universal concord makes him strive to find the highest common factor of all religions, and so to state it that all men could find themselves in harmony with it. All his works, then, of the third period, whether the stories or the philosophical discussions, come back to the simple lesson: 'I consider that the true happiness of man consists in fulfilling the will of God, which is that we should love each other.'

In 1891–2 Tolstoy was again occupied in measures for the alleviation of suffering during the great famine, his previous experiences during the Samára famine of 1870 being of great use in the practical assistance and advice that he was now able to give.

A few years later he assisted the emigration to Canada of the Doúkhobors, a sect of people in the Caucasus who held opinions in some ways similar to those of the Quakers in England. About 15,000 of them refused to undertake military service, and most of these with the assistance of Tolstoy, of some leading Quakers in England, and of others interested, went to Canada, where they set up a com-

munity of their own. Many of them, relieved from the overbearing treatment of the Russian Government of the time, have since in part or in whole modified their views, and the presence of Russian soldiers in the Canadian army to-day is explained by their being Doúkhobors who have reconsidered their position as regards military service. It was on their behalf that Tolstoy wrote the novel *Resurrection*, the proceeds of the sale of which were given to the Doúkhobor movement. The book is an indictment of Church and of State, more particularly it is an attack on the prison systems, not only of Russia, but of all countries. In so far as he attacked the Church the book was the occasion of his final severance from it. Tolstoy was formally excommunicated by the Orthodox Church in 1901.

To the same period of his life belong his two chief plays—*The Power of Darkness*, a tragedy, and *The Fruits of Civilization*, a comedy. In November 1910 Tolstoy determined to break entirely with the world. The immediate causes which led up to this cannot be discussed here ; they need to be studied in detail from one of the large Lives of Tolstoy. He left his home secretly one night for an unknown destination. But he had only gone a few miles when he became ill and was obliged to take refuge in the house of the station-master of the small wayside station of Astápovo, where he died two days later. His burial was a national event. Thousands of people of all classes flocked to Yásnaya Polyána. He was buried on his own estate in a coppice where his elder brother Nicholas and he used to say in childhood that a magic wand lay hidden, on which was inscribed the means of making all men happy.

If the name of Tolstoy is not the greatest in Russian literature, there is no doubt that as Prophet, as Mystic, and as Reformer his place is among the saints and the

giants of all time—with Savonarola, with Francis of Assisi, with Pascal.

No man since Rousseau had so profoundly stirred the human conscience as Tolstoy; he was not merely the conscience of Russia, but the conscience of the civilized world of his time, and, in spite of his combatant spirit and his attacks on whole sections of society, he was, as Krópotkin says, 'towards the end of his life the most loved man, the most touchingly loved man in the world'.

Tólstoy's Views on Art

Tolstoy's treatise, *What is Art?* (1898), has an especial interest in connexion with *A Prisoner of the Caucasus*, because in it he has specifically referred to this short story as his best work from the point of view of literary art.

With the exception of a few followers of Kant, all Russian writers have put the philosopher and the reformer before the artist, so that Tolstoy, who in this work has given a brilliant summing-up of the arguments on both sides, has stated little that is original in idea so far as his own country is concerned. But the book has had, and still has, great influence in western Europe, in Germany, in France, to some degree in England, and to a very considerable extent in America. The main idea is that of Proudhon (whom it will be remembered Tolstoy had met many years before), that art has a *raison d'être* only when it is used in the service of society.

The book begins with a critical examination of all that philosophers, ancient and modern, have said on the subject of Beauty. Tolstoy discusses the aesthetics of the ancients and of Baumgarten, Winckelmann, Lessing, Kant, Shelley, Schopenhauer, and of all those whose influence was still strong in the Europe of his day; and one by one he dis-

misses all those who are adherents, whether partially or wholly, of the ' Art for Art's sake ' school. He defines the provinces of the different forms of art and goes out of his way to attack Science, except in so far as it is a study of the Science of Living, i.e. of Sociology in its widest sense. Edward Carpenter, in *Civilization : Its Cause and Cure*, has followed similar lines of argument.

The critic has no function in Tolstoy's scheme of things. Michelet, years before, had asked why the Bible as a work of art had never been superseded. Tolstoy's answer is that art had become artificial and could only be appreciated by a limited class who had received a particular kind of education. Tolstoy says that the highest art can be appreciated, and has been in all ages appreciated, by the great mass of people ; and he cites the *Odyssey* and *Iliad* of Homer, which delighted the common folk of ancient Greece, the folk-songs and stories of all ages, and the Bible stories still loved everywhere to-day. Universal art, he says, art which is not of an age, but for all time, has always been considered superior to that which pleases a transitory taste, however eclectic it may be. But in his views on popular art Tolstoy has frequently been misunderstood, and more frequently misrepresented. He said that the people were capable of appreciating the highest art, but he did *not* say that all that they appreciated *was* the highest art. And he does *not* say that the aim of a story, a picture, or a poem is merely to point a tedious moral. It is the feelings, he says, with which one is ' infected ' as one reads, or as one looks at a work of art, and not any particular moral or morals which one deduces, the creation of which should be the main object of art.

It should be observed how this, the standpoint of most Russians, as typified by Tolstoy, is diametrically opposed

to that of the German view represented by Nietzsche that only the *Übermenschen*, the *schöne Geister*, have the capacity for appreciating the highest art. It is, of course, clear that, as in the case of Tolstoy's philosophic, his social, and religious views, so in his views on art he is largely swayed by his desire for the brotherhood of man. Art must be universal, and it must convey feelings which will unite people in bonds of common sympathy; Art which can only be appreciated by the few must of its nature tend to divide society into at least two classes—the Elect and the Philistines.

And so, seeing in most of the art of his day a cause of dissension between classes and peoples, and not merely this, but very frequently a stimulus to man's lower nature, Tolstoy says that every reasonable and moral man should again decide as Plato decided for his *Republic*: 'Rather let there be no art at all than continue the depraving art which exists.'

To sum up in Tolstoy's own words, 'The destiny of art in our time is to transmit from the realm of reason to the realm of feeling the truth that well-being for men consists in being united together, and to set up in place of the existing reign of force, that kingdom of God, i.e. of love, which we all recognize to be the highest aim of human life.'

W. D. Howells says: 'Tolstoy replaced the artistic conscience by the human conscience. Great as my wonder was at the truth in his work, my wonder at the love in it was greater yet. . . . He has transmuted the atmosphere of a realm hitherto supposed unmoral into the very air of heaven. I found nowhere in his work those base and cruel lies which cheat us into the belief that wrong may sometimes be right through passion, or genius, or heroism. There was everywhere the grave noble face of the truth . . . but there was

something more than this, infinitely more : there was that love which is before even the truth, without which there is no truth . . . His ethics and aesthetics are inseparably at one ; and that is what gives a vital warmth to all his art. It is never that heartless skill which exists for its own sake, and is content to dazzle with the brilliancy of its triumphs. It seeks always the truth, in the love to which alone the truth unveils itself. If Tolstoy is the greatest imaginative writer who ever lived, it is because, beyond all others, he has written in the spirit of kindness, and not denied his own personal complicity with his art.'

E. G. U.

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ACCENTUATION

As a rule only words of more than one syllable have been accented, but this does not mean that words of one syllable have no accent or that the accent on those of more than one syllable is always equally marked. Generally speaking, all words of one syllable, except prepositions and conjunctions and particles, have the accent, and are more or less strongly emphasized. On the other hand, prepositions and conjunctions of more than one syllable (e.g. и́ли, пе́редъ, че́резъ) are usually pronounced without any emphasis at all.

Sometimes the preposition withdraws the accent from the noun (cf. Notes), in which case the noun has not been accented but the preposition has.

Что̀, = the relative pronoun, is accented thus to distinguish it from что, = the conjunction. The diaeresis over the ё always connotes the accent.

ЛЕВЪ ТОЛСТОЙ

КАВКАЗСКІЙ ПЛѢННИКЪ

РАЗСКАЗЪ

ОКСФОРДЪ
Типографія Кларендонъ
1917

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
LONDON EDINBURGH GLASGOW NEW YORK
TORONTO MELBOURNE CAPE TOWN BOMBAY
HUMPHREY MILFORD
PUBLISHER TO THE UNIVERSITY

2007.1

КАВКА́ЗСКІЙ ПЛѢ́ННИКЪ

I

Служи́лъ на Кавка́зѣ офице́ромъ оди́нъ ба́ринъ. Зва́ли его́ Жи́линъ.

Пришло́ ему́ разъ письмо́ изъ до́ма. Пи́шетъ ему́ стару́ха-мать: „Стара́ я ужъ ста́ла, и хо́чется пе́редъ сме́ртью повида́ть люби́маго сынка́. Пріѣзжа́й со мной прости́ться, похорони́, а тамъ и съ Бо́гомъ поѣзжа́й опя́ть на слу́жбу. А я тебѣ́ и невѣ́сту пріиска́ла: и у́мная, и хоро́шая, и имѣ́нье есть. Полю́бится тебѣ́—мо́жетъ, и же́нишься и совсѣ́мъ оста́нешься".

Жи́линъ и разду́мался. „И въ са́момъ дѣлѣ: плоха́ ужъ стару́ха ста́ла; мо́жетъ, и не придётся увида́ть. Поѣхать, а е́сли невѣ́ста хороша́—и жени́ться мо́жно".

Пошёлъ онъ къ полко́внику, вы́правилъ о́тпускъ, прости́лся съ това́рищами, поста́вилъ свои́мъ солда́тамъ четы́ре ведра́ во́дки на проща́нье и собра́лся ѣ́хать.

На Кавка́зѣ тогда́ война́ была́. По доро́гамъ ни днёмъ, ни но́чью не́ было проѣ́зда. Чуть кто изъ ру́сскихъ отъѣ́детъ и́ли отойдётъ отъ кр ѣ́пости, тата́ры и́ли убью́тъ и́ли увезу́тъ въ го́ры. И бы́ло заведено́, что два ра́за въ недѣ́лю изъ кр ѣ́пости въ кр ѣ́пость ходи́ли провожа́тые солда́ты. Впереди́ и сза́ди иду́тъ солда́ты, а въ середи́нѣ ѣ́детъ наро́дъ.

Дѣ́ло бы́ло лѣ́томъ. Собрали́сь на зо́рькѣ обо́зы за кр ѣ́пость, вы́шли провожа́тые солда́ты и тро́нулись по доро́гѣ. Жи́линъ ѣ́халъ верхо́мъ, а телѣ́га его́ съ вещами шла въ обо́зѣ.

Ѣ́хать бы́ло 25 вёрстъ. Обо́зъ шёлъ ти́хо : то солда́ты остано́вятся, то въ обо́зѣ колесо́

у кого́ соскочи́тъ и́ли ло́шадь ста́нетъ, и всѣ стоя́тъ—дожида́ются.

Со́лнце уже́ и за по́лдни перешло́, а обо́зъ то́лько полови́ну доро́ги прошёлъ. Пыль, жара́, со́лнце такъ и печётъ, и укры́ться не́гдѣ. Го́лая степь : ни де́рева, ни ку́стика по доро́гѣ.

Вы́ѣхалъ Жи́линъ вперёдъ, останови́лся и ждётъ, пока́ дойдётъ обо́зъ. Слы́шитъ : сза́ди на рожкѣ заигра́ли,—опя́ть стоя́тъ. Жи́линъ и поду́малъ : „ А не уѣ́хать ли одному́, безъ солда́тъ ? Ло́шадь подо мно́ю до́брая, е́сли и нападу́ на тата́ръ—ускачу́. И́ли не ѣ́здить ? . . . “ Останови́лся, раздумываетъ. И подъѣзжа́етъ къ нему́ на ло́шади друго́й офице́ръ, Косты́линъ, съ ружьёмъ и говори́тъ :

— Поѣ́демъ, Жи́линъ, одни́. Мо́чи нѣтъ, ѣсть хо́чется, да и жара́. На мнѣ руба́ху хоть вы́жми.

А Костылинъ мужчи́на гру́зный, то́лстый, весь кра́сный, а потъ съ него́ такъ и льётъ.

Поду́малъ Жи́линъ и говори́тъ :

— А ружьё заря́жено ?

— Заря́жено.

— Ну, такъ пое́демъ. То́лько уговóръ — не разъѣзжа́ться.

И пое́хали они́ впере́дъ по доро́гѣ. Е́дутъ сте́пью, разгова́риваютъ да погля́дываютъ по сторона́мъ. Круго́мъ далеко́ ви́дно.

То́лько ко́нчилась степь, пошла́ доро́га проме́жъ двухъ горъ въ ущéлье. Жи́линъ и говори́тъ :

— На́до вы́ѣхать на́ гору, поглядѣ́ть, а то тутъ, пожа́луй, вы́скочатъ изъ-за горы́ и не уви́дишь.

А Костылинъ и говори́тъ :

— Что смотрѣ́ть ? Пое́демъ впере́дъ.

Жи́линъ не послу́шалъ его́.

— Нѣтъ,—говори́тъ,—ты подожди́ внизу́, а я то́лько взгляну́.

И пусти́лъ ло́шадь налѣ́во, на́ гору. Ло́шадь подъ Жи́линымъ была́ охо́тницкая (онъ за неё сто рубле́й заплати́лъ въ табунѣ́ жеребёнкомъ и самъ вы́ѣздилъ), какъ на кры́льяхъ внесла́ его́ на кру́чу. То́лько вы́скакалъ, глядь, пе́редъ са́мымъ имъ, на десяти́ну мѣ́ста, стоя́тъ тата́ры верхо́мъ. Человѣ́къ три́дцать. Онъ увида́лъ, сталъ наза́дъ повора́чивать ; и тата́ры его́ увида́ли, пусти́лись къ нему́, са́ми на скаку́ выхва́тываютъ ру́жья изъ чехло́въ. Припусти́лъ Жи́линъ подъ кру́чу во всѣ лошади́ныя но́ги, кричи́тъ Косты́лину :

— Вынима́й ружьё ! — и самъ ду́маетъ на ло́шадь свою́ : „ Ма́тушка, вы́неси ; не зацѣпи́сь ногой́, споткнёшься—пропа́ло. Доберу́сь до ружья́, я и самъ не да́мся “.

А Косты́линъ, замѣ́сто того́, что́бы подо-

жда́ть, то́лько увида́лъ тата́ръ, закати́лся, что есть ду́ху, къ крѣ́пости. Плѐтью ожа́риваетъ ло́шадь то съ того́ бо́ка, то съ друго́го . . . То́лько въ пыли́ ви́дно, какъ ло́шадь хвосто́мъ ве́ртитъ.

Жи́линъ ви́дитъ—дѣ́ло пло́хо. Ружьё уѣ́хало, съ одно́й ша́шкой ничего́ не сдѣ́лаешь. Пусти́лъ онъ ло́шадь наза́дъ къ солда́тамъ—ду́малъ уйти́. Ви́дитъ, ему́ наперерѣ́зъ катя́тъ ше́стеро. Подъ нимъ ло́шадь до́брая, подъ тѣ́ми ещё добрѣе, да и наперерѣ́зъ ска́чутъ. Сталъ онъ обора́чивать, хотѣ́лъ наза́дъ поворо́тить, да ужъ разнесла́сь ло́шадь, не удѐржитъ, пря́мо на нихъ лети́тъ. Ви́дитъ, бли́зится къ нему́ съ кра́сной бородо́й тата́ринъ на сѣ́ромъ конѣ́. Визжи́тъ, зу́бы оска́лилъ, ружьё нагото́вѣ.

,, Ну,—ду́маетъ. Жи́линъ,—зна́ю васъ, черте́й ; е́сли живо́го возьму́тъ, поса́дятъ

въ я́му, бу́дутъ плѐтью поро́ть. Не да́мся живо́й. . . .“

А Жи́линъ хоть не вели́къ ро́стомъ, да уда́лъ былъ. Вы́хватилъ ша́шку, пусти́лъ ло́шадь пря́мо на кра́снаго тата́рина, ду́маетъ : „Ли́бо ло́шадью сомну́, ли́бо сруб лю́ ша́шкой .“

На ло́шади до мѣ́ста не доскака́лъ Жи́линъ: вы́стрѣлили по нёмъ сза́ди изъ ру́жей и попа́ли въ ло́шадь. Уда́рилась ло́шадь о́земь со всего́ ма́ху,—навали́лась Жи́лину на́ ногу.

Хотѣ́лъ онъ подня́ться, а ужъ на нёмъ два тата́рина вонючіе сидя́тъ, кру́тятъ на нёмъ наза́дъ ру́ки. Рвану́лся онъ, ски́нулъ съ себя́ тата́ръ,—да ещё соскака́ли съ коне́й тро́е на него́, на́чали бить по головѣ́. Помути́лось у него́ въ глаза́хъ и зашата́лся. Схвати́ли его́ тата́ры, сня́ли съ сѣ́дель подпру́ги запасны́я, закрути́ли ему́ ру́ки за́

спину, завяза́ли тата́рскимъ узло́мъ, поволокли́ къ сѣдлу́. Ша́пку съ него́ сби́ли, сапоги́ стащи́ли, всё обша́рили, де́ньги, часы́ вы́нули, пла́тье всё изорва́ли. Огляну́лся Жи́линъ на свою́ ло́шадь. Она́, серде́чная, какъ упа́ла на́ бокъ, такъ и лежи́тъ, то́лько бьётся нога́ми, а до земли́ не достаётъ ! Въ головѣ́ дыра́, а изъ дыры́ такъ и сви́щетъ кровь чёрная,—на арши́нъ круго́мъ пыль смочи́ла.

Оди́нъ тата́ринъ подоше́лъ къ ло́шади, сталъ сѣдло́ снима́ть. Она́ всё бьётся,—онъ вы́нулъ кинжа́лъ и прорѣ́залъ ей гло́тку. Засвистѣ́ло изъ го́рла, трепену́лась—и паръ вонъ.

Сня́ли тата́ры сѣдло́, сбру́ю. Сѣ́лъ тата́ринъ съ кра́сной бородо́й на ло́шадь, а други́е подсади́ли Жи́лина къ нему́ на сѣдло́, а что́бы не упа́лъ, притяну́ли его́ ремнёмъ за по́ясъ къ тата́рину и повезли́ въ го́ры.

Сиди́тъ Жи́линъ за тата́риномъ пока́чивается, ты́чется лицо́мъ въ вонюю́чую тата́рскую спи́ну. То́лько и ви́дитъ пе́редъ собо́ю здорове́нную тата́рскую спи́ну, да ше́ю жи́листую, да бри́тый заты́локъ изъ-подъ ша́пки синѣ́ется. Голова́ у Жи́лина разби́та, кровь запекла́сь надъ глаза́ми. И нельзя́ ему́ ни попра́виться на ло́шади, ни обтере́ть. Ру́ки такъ закру́чены, что въ ключи́цѣ ло́митъ.

Ѣ́хали до́лго съ горы́ на́ гору, переѣ́хали въ бродъ рѣку́, вы́ѣхали на доро́гу и поѣ́хали лощи́ной.

Хотѣ́лъ Жи́линъ примѣ́ча́ть доро́гу, куда́ его́ везу́тъ, да глаза́ замА́заны кро́вью, а повернУ́ться нельзя́.

Ста́ло смерка́ться ; переѣ́хали ещё рѣ́чку, ста́ли поднима́ться по ка́менной горѣ́ ; запа́хло ды́момъ, забрева́ли соба́ки, пріѣ́хали въ ау́лъ (тата́рская дере́вня). Послѣза́ли съ лошаде́й тата́ры, собрали́сь ребя́та тата́р-

скіе, окружи́ли Жи́лина, пищáтъ, рáдуются, стáли камня́ми пуля́ть въ него́.

Татáринъ отогнáлъ ребя́тъ, снялъ Жи́лина съ ло́шади и кри́кнулъ рабо́тника. Пришёлъ ногáецъ скулáстый, въ одно́й рубáхѣ. Рубáха обóрванная, вся грудь гóлая. Приказáлъ что́-то ему́ татáринъ. Принёсъ рабóтникъ колóдку : два чурбáна дубóвыхъ на желѣ́зныя кóльца насáжены и въ однóмъ кольцѣ́ пробóйчикъ и замóкъ.

Развязáли Жи́лину ру́ки, надѣ́ли колóдку и повели́ въ сарáй, толкну́ли его́ тудá и зáперли дверь. Жи́линъ упáлъ на навóзъ. Полежáлъ, ощу́палъ въ темнотѣ́, гдѣ́ помя́гче, и лёгъ.

II

Почти́ всю ночь не спалъ Жи́линъ. Нóчи корóткія бы́ли. Ви́дитъ—въ щёлкѣ свѣти́ться стáло. Всталъ Жи́линъ, раскопáлъ щёлку побóльше, сталъ смотрѣ́ть.

Видна́ ему́ изъ щёлки доро́га—по́дъ гору идётъ, напра́во са́кля тата́рская, два де́рева по́длѣ ней. Соба́ка чёрная лежи́тъ на доро́гѣ, коза́ съ козля́тами хо́дитъ, хво́стикомъ подёргиваетъ. Ви́дитъ—изъ-подъ горы́ идётъ тата́рка моло́денькая, въ руба́хѣ цвѣтно́й, распоя́ской, въ штана́хъ и сапога́хъ; голова́ кафта́номъ покры́та, а на головѣ́ большо́й кувши́нъ жестяно́й съ водо́й. Идётъ, въ спинѣ́ подра́гиваетъ, перегиба́ется, а за́ руку татарчо́нка ведётъ бри́таго, въ одно́й руба́шкѣ. Прошла́ тата́рка въ са́клю съ водо́й, вы́шелъ тата́ринъ вчера́шній съ кра́сной боро́дкой, въ бешме́тѣ шёлковомъ, на ремнѣ́ кинжа́лъ серебряный, въ башмака́хъ на бо́су но́гу. На головѣ́ ша́пка высо́кая, бара́нья, чёрная, наза́дъ зало́млена. Вы́шелъ, потя́гивается, боро́дку кра́сную самъ погла́живаетъ. Постоя́лъ, велѣ́лъ что́-то рабо́тнику и пошёлъ куда́-то.

Проѣхали пото́мъ на лошадя́хъ дво́е ребя́тъ къ водопо́ю. У лошаде́й храпъ мо́крый. Вы́бѣжали ещё мальчи́шки бри́тые, въ однѣхъ руба́шкахъ, безъ порто́къ, собрали́сь ку́чкой, пошли́ къ сара́ю, взя́ли хворости́ну и суютъ въ щёлку. Жи́линъ какъ у́хнетъ на нихъ: закати́лись бѣжа́ть прочь,—то́лько колѣнки го́лыя блестя́тъ.

А Жи́лину пить хо́чется, въ го́рлѣ пересо́хло, ду́маетъ: „Хоть бы пришли́ провѣдать“. Слы́шитъ—отпира́ютъ сара́й. Пришёлъ кра́сный тата́ринъ, а съ нимъ и друго́й поме́ньше ро́стомъ, чернова́тенькій. Глаза́ чёрные, свѣтлые, румя́ный, боро́дка ма́ленькая, подстри́жена; лицо́ весёлое, всё смѣётся. Одѣтъ чернова́тый ещё лу́чше: бешме́тъ шёлковый си́ній, галу́нчикомъ обши́тъ. Кинжа́лъ на по́ясѣ большо́й, серебряный; башмачки́ кра́сные сафья́ные, то́же серебро́мъ обши́ты. А на то́нкихъ

башмачка́хъ други́е то́лстые башмаки́. Ша́пка высо́кая, бѣ́лаго бара́шка.

Кра́сный тата́ринъ вошёлъ, проговори́лъ что́-то, то́чно руга́ется, и сталъ, облокоти́лся на при́толоку, кинжа́ломъ пошеве́ливаетъ, какъ волкъ исподло́бья коси́тся на Жи́лина. А черновáтый, бы́стрый, живо́й, такъ весь на пружи́нахъ и хо́дитъ, подошёлъ пря́мо къ Жи́лину, сѣлъ на ко́рточки, оска́ливается, потрепа́лъ его́ по плечу́, что́-то на́чалъ по-сво́ему лопота́ть, глаза́ми подми́гиваетъ, языко́мъ прищёлкиваетъ, всё приговáриваетъ: „Корошо́, уру́съ! Корошо́, уру́съ!“

Ничего́ не по́нялъ Жи́линъ и говори́тъ: „Пить, воды́ пить да́йте“.

Чёрный смѣётся: „Коро́шъ уру́съ“, всё по-сво́ему лопо́четъ.

Жи́линъ и губа́ми и рука́ми показа́лъ, что́бы пить ему́ да́ли.

Чёрный по́нялъ, засмѣя́лся, вы́глянулъ въ дверь, кли́кнулъ кого́-то : „ Ди́на ! “

Прибѣжа́ла дѣ́вочка—то́ненькая, ху́денькая, лѣтъ трина́дцати, и лицо́мъ на чёрнаго похо́жа. Ви́дно, что дочь. То́же глаза́ чёрные, свѣ́тлые и лицо́мъ краси́вая. Одѣ́та въ дли́нную руба́ху си́нюю, съ широ́кими рукава́ми и безъ по́яса. На пола́хъ, на груди́ и на рука́хъ оторо́чено кра́снымъ. На нога́хъ штаны́ и башмаки́, а на башмачка́хъ други́е съ высо́кими каблука́ми ; на ше́ѣ мони́сто, всё изъ ру́сскихъ полти́нниковъ. Голова́ непокры́тая, коса́ чёрная и въ косѣ́ ле́нта, а на ле́нтѣ привѣ́шены бля́хи и рубль серебряный.

Велѣ́лъ ей что́-то оте́цъ. Убѣжа́ла и опя́ть пришла́, принесла́ кувши́нчикъ жестяно́й. Подала́ во́ду, сама́ сѣ́ла на ко́рточки, вся изогну́лась такъ, что пле́чи ни́же колѣ́нъ

ушли́. Сиди́тъ, глаза́ раскры́ла, гляди́тъ на Жи́лина, какъ онъ пьётъ,—какъ на звѣ́ря ди́каго.

По́далъ ей Жи́линъ наза́дъ кувши́нъ. Какъ она́ пры́гнетъ прочь, какъ коза́ ди́кая! Да́же оте́цъ засмѣ́ялся. Посла́лъ её ещё куда́-то. Она́ взяла́ кувши́нъ, побѣжа́ла, принесла́ хлѣ́ба прѣ́снаго на дощѣ́чкѣ кру́глой, и опя́ть сѣ́ла, изогну́лась, глазъ не спуска́етъ—смо́тритъ.

Ушли́ тата́ры ; за́перли опя́ть дверь.

Погоди́ немно́го, прихо́дитъ къ Жи́лину нога́ецъ и говори́тъ :

— А́йда, хозя́инъ, а́йда!

То́же не зна́етъ по-ру́сски. То́лько по́нялъ Жи́линъ, что велѣ́лъ итти́ куда́-то.

Пошёлъ Жи́линъ съ коло́дкой, хрома́етъ, ступи́ть нельзя́, такъ и воро́титъ но́гу въ сто́рону. Вы́шелъ Жи́линъ за нога́йцемъ. Ви́дитъ—дере́вня тата́рская, домо́въ де́сять,

и це́рковь и́хняя, съ ба́шенкой. У одного́ до́ма стоя́тъ три ло́шади въ сѣ́длахъ. Мальчи́шки де́ржатъ въ поводу́. Вы́скочилъ изъ э́того до́ма черновáтый татáринъ, замахáлъ рукóй, чтобъ къ нему́ шёлъ Жи́линъ. Самъ смѣётся, всё говори́тъ что́-то по-сво́ему и ушёлъ въ дверь. Пришёлъ Жи́линъ въ домъ. Го́рница хоро́шая, стѣ́ны гли́ной гла́дко вы́мазаны. Къ пере́дней стѣнѣ́ пуховики́ пёстрые уло́жены, по бока́мъ вися́тъ ковры́ дорогíе ; на ковráхъ ру́жья, пистоле́ты, ша́шки—всё въ серебрѣ́. Въ одно́й стѣнѣ́ пе́чка ма́ленькая вро́вень съ по́ломъ. Полъ земляно́й, чи́стый какъ токъ, и весь пере́дній у́голъ у́стланъ во́йлоками ; на во́йлокахъ ковры́, а на ковráхъ пухо́выя поду́шки. И на ковráхъ въ одни́хъ башмакáхъ сидя́тъ татáры : чёрный, крáсный и тро́е гостéй. За спинáми у всѣхъ пухо́выя поду́шки подло́жены, а пе́редъ ни́ми, на кру́глой дощéчкѣ,

блины́ просяны́е, и ма́сло коро́вье распу́щено въ ча́шкѣ, и пи́во тата́рское—бу́за—въ кувши́нчикѣ. Ѣдя́тъ рука́ми, и ру́ки всѣ въ ма́слѣ.

Вскочи́лъ чёрный, велѣ́лъ посади́ть Жи́лина къ сторонѣ́, не на ковёръ, а на го́лый полъ; залѣ́зъ опя́ть на ковёръ, угоща́етъ гостей блина́ми и бу́зой. Посади́лъ рабо́тникъ Жи́лина на мѣ́сто, а самъ снялъ ве́рхніе башмаки́, поста́вилъ у две́ри рядко́мъ, гдѣ и други́е башмаки́ стоя́ли, сѣ́лъ на во́йлокъ побли́же къ хозя́евамъ: смо́тритъ, какъ они́ ѣдя́тъ, слю́ни утира́етъ.

Поѣ́ли тата́ры блины́, пришла́ тата́рка въ руба́хѣ тако́й же, какъ и дѣ́вка, и въ штана́хъ; голова́ платко́мъ покры́та. Унесла́ ма́сло, блины́, подала́ лоха́нку хоро́шую и кувши́нъ съ у́зкимъ носко́мъ. Ста́ли мыть ру́ки тата́ры, пото́мъ сложи́ли ру́ки, сѣ́ли на колѣ́нки, поду́ли во всѣ

сто́роны и моли́твы прочли́. Поговори́ли по-сво́ему. Пото́мъ оди́нъ изъ гостей-тата́ръ повернýлся къ Жи́лину, сталъ говори́ть порýсски.

— Тебя́,—говори́тъ,—взялъ Ка́зи-Мугáмедъ,—самъ пока́зываетъ на кра́снаго тата́рина,—и о́тдалъ тебя́ Абдýлъ-Мура́ту,—пока́зываетъ на черновáтаго.—Абдýлъ-Мура́тъ тепéрь твой хозя́инъ.

Жи́линъ молчи́тъ.

Заговори́лъ Абдýлъ-Мура́тъ и всё пока́зываетъ на Жи́лина, и смѣётся, и приговáриваетъ :

— Солда́тъ, урýсъ, корошó урýсъ.

Перевóдчикъ говори́тъ :

— Онъ тебѣ́ вели́тъ домóй письмó писáть, чтóбы за тебя́ вы́купъ присылáли. Какъ пришлю́тъ дéньги, онъ тебя́ вы́пуститъ.

Жи́линъ подýмалъ и говори́тъ :

— А мнóго ли онъ хóчетъ вы́купа ?

Поговори́ли тата́ры ; перево́дчикъ и говори́тъ :

— Три ты́сячи моне́тъ.

— Нѣтъ,—говори́тъ Жи́линъ,—я э́того заплати́ть не могу́.

Вскочи́лъ Абду́лъ, на́чалъ рука́ми маха́ть, что́-то говори́тъ Жи́лину—всё ду́маетъ, что онъ поймётъ. Перевёлъ перево́дчикъ,—говори́тъ : ,, Ско́лько же ты дашь ? “ Жи́линъ поду́малъ и говори́тъ : ,, 500 рубле́й “. Тутъ тата́ры заговори́ли ча́сто, всѣ вдругъ. На́чалъ Абду́лъ крича́ть на кра́снаго, залопота́лъ такъ, что слю́ни изо рта́ бры́зжутъ.

А кра́сный то́лько жму́рится да языко́мъ пощёлкиваетъ.

Замолча́ли они́, перево́дчикъ и говори́тъ :

— Хозя́ину вы́купу ма́ло 500 рубле́й. Онъ самъ за тебя́ 200 рубле́й заплати́лъ. Ему́ Ка́зи-Мага́медъ былъ до́лженъ. Онъ тебя́

за долгъ взялъ. Три ты́сячи рубле́й, ме́ньше нельзя́ пусти́ть. А не напи́шешь—въ я́му поса́дятъ, нака́зывать бу́дутъ пле́тью.

,, Эхъ,—ду́маетъ Жи́линъ,—съ ни́ми что робѣ́ть, то ху́же ''. Вскочи́лъ на́ ноги и говори́тъ :

А ты ему́ скажи́, что е́сли онъ меня́ пуга́ть хо́четъ, такъ ни копе́йки же не дамъ, да и писа́ть не ста́ну. Не боя́лся, да и не бу́ду боя́ться васъ.

Пересказа́лъ перево́дчикъ, опя́ть заговори́ли всѣ вдругъ. До́лго лопота́ли ; вскочи́лъ чёрный, подошёлъ къ Жи́лину.

— Уру́съ,—говори́тъ,—джиги́тъ, джиги́тъ уру́съ !

Джиги́тъ по-и́хнему зна́читъ ,, молоде́цъ''. И самъ смѣётся ; сказа́лъ что́-то перево́дчику, а перево́дчикъ говори́тъ :

— Ты́сячу рубле́й дай.

Жи́линъ сталъ на своёмъ :

— Бо́льше 500 рубле́й не дамъ. А убьёте —ничего́ не возьмёте.

Поговори́ли тата́ры, посла́ли куда́-то ра-
5 бо́тника, а са́ми то на Жи́лина, то на дверь погля́дываютъ. Пришёлъ рабо́тникъ, и идётъ за нимъ челове́къ како́й-то то́лстый, босико́мъ и обо́дранный ; на ногѣ́ то́же коло́дка.

10 Такъ и а́хнулъ Жи́линъ,—узна́лъ Косты́лина. И его́ поима́ли. Посади́ли ихъ ря́домъ ; ста́ли они́ разска́зывать другъ дру́гу, а тата́ры молча́тъ, смо́трятъ. Разсказа́лъ Жи́линъ, какъ съ нимъ дѣ́ло бы́ло.
15 Косты́линъ разсказа́лъ, что ло́шадь подъ нимъ ста́ла, и ружьё осѣ́клось, и что э́тотъ са́мый Абду́лъ нагна́лъ его́ и взялъ.

Вскочи́лъ Абду́лъ, пока́зываетъ на Косты́лина, что́-то говори́тъ. Перевёлъ перево́д-
20 чикъ : что они́ тепе́рь о́ба одного́ хозя́ина,

и кто пре́жде де́ньги дастъ, того́ пре́жде отпу́стятъ.

— Вотъ,—говори́тъ Жи́лину,—ты всё серча́ешь, а това́рищъ твой сми́рный ! Онъ написа́лъ письмо́ домо́й, пять ты́сячъ моне́тъ пришлю́тъ. Вотъ его́ и корми́ть бу́дутъ хорошо́ и обижа́ть не бу́дутъ.

Жи́линъ и говори́тъ :

— Това́рищъ какъ хо́четъ ; онъ, мо́жетъ, бога́тъ, а я не бога́тъ. Я,—говори́тъ,—какъ сказа́лъ, такъ и бу́детъ. Хоти́те—убива́йте, по́льзы вамъ не бу́детъ, а бо́льше 500 рубле́й не напишу́.

Помолча́ли. Вдругъ какъ вскочи́тъ Абду́лъ, доста́лъ сундучо́къ, вы́нулъ перо́, бума́ги ло́скутъ и черни́ла, су́нулъ Жи́лину, хло́пнулъ по плечу́, пока́зываетъ : „ пиши́ “. Согласи́лся на 500 рубле́й.

— Погоди́ ещё,—говори́тъ Жи́линъ перево́дчику.—Скажи́ ты ему́, чтобъ онъ насъ

корми́лъ хорошо́, одѣ́лъ, обу́лъ какъ слѣ́дуетъ и чтобъ держа́лъ вмѣ́стѣ,—намъ весе́лѣй бу́детъ, и чтобъ коло́дку снялъ.

Самъ смо́тритъ на хозя́ина и смѣётся. Смѣётся и хозя́инъ ; вы́слушалъ и говори́тъ:

— Оде́жду са́мую лу́чшую дамъ : и черке́ску и сапоги́—хоть жени́ться. Корми́ть бу́ду какъ князе́й. А ко́ли хотя́тъ жить вмѣ́стѣ—пуска́й живу́тъ въ сара́ѣ. А коло́дку нельзя́ снять—уйду́тъ. На́ ночь то́лько снима́ть бу́ду.

Подскочи́лъ, тре́плетъ по плечу́ : „ Твоя́ хоро́шъ, писа́лъ—моя́ хоро́шъ ! “

Написа́лъ Жи́линъ письмо́. Отвели́ Жи́лина съ Косты́линымъ въ сара́й, принесли́ имъ соло́мы кукуру́зной, воды́ въ кувши́нѣ, хлѣба, двѣ черке́ски ста́рыя, сапоги́ истрёпанные солда́тскіе. Ви́дно, съ уби́тыхъ солда́тъ стащи́ли. На́ ночь сня́ли съ нихъ коло́дки и за́перли въ сара́й.

III

Жилъ такъ Жи́линъ съ това́рищемъ мѣ́сяцъ цѣ́лый. Хозя́инъ всё смѣётся: „Твоя́, Ива́нъ, хоро́шъ,—моя́, Абду́лъ, хоро́шъ". А корми́лъ пло́хо,—то́лько и дава́лъ, что хлѣ́бъ прѣ́сный изъ просяно́й муки́, лепёшками печёный, а то во́все тѣ́сто непечёное.

Косты́линъ ещё разъ писа́лъ домо́й, всё ждалъ присы́лки де́негъ и скуча́лъ. По цѣ́лымъ днямъ сиди́тъ въ сара́ѣ и счита́етъ дни, когда́ письмо́ придётъ, и́ли спитъ. А Жи́линъ ду́маетъ: „Гдѣ ма́тери сто́лько де́негъ взять, за меня́ заплати́ть? И то она́ тѣ́мъ бо́льше жила́, что я посыла́лъ ей. Е́сли ей 500 рубле́й собра́ть, на́до разори́ться въ коне́цъ. Богъ дастъ—я самъ вы́берусь".

А самъ хо́дитъ по ау́лу, насви́стываетъ, а то сиди́тъ, что́-нибудь рукодѣ́льничаетъ: и́ли изъ гли́ны ку́колъ лѣ́питъ и́ли плетётъ

плетёнки изъ пру́тьевъ. А Жи́линъ на вся́кое рукодѣ́лье ма́стеръ былъ.

Слѣпи́лъ онъ разъ ку́клу съ но́сомъ, съ рука́ми, съ нога́ми и въ тата́рской руба́хѣ— и поста́вилъ ку́клу на кры́шу.

Пошли́ тата́ры за водо́й. Хозя́йская дочь, Ди́на, увида́ла ку́клу, позвала́ тата́рокъ. Поста́вили кувши́ны, смо́трятъ, смѣ́ются. Жи́линъ снялъ ку́клу, подаётъ имъ. Онѣ смѣ́ются, а не смѣ́ютъ взять. Оста́вилъ онъ ку́клу, ушёлъ въ сара́й и смо́тритъ, что бу́детъ. Подбѣжа́ла Ди́на, огляну́лась, схвати́ла ку́клу и убѣжа́ла.

На́ утро смо́тритъ: на зо́рькѣ Ди́на вы́шла на поро́гъ съ ку́клой. А ку́клу уже́ лоску́тьями кра́сными убра́ла и кача́етъ, какъ ребёнка, сама́ по-сво́ему прибаю́киваетъ. Вы́шла стару́ха, забрани́лась на неё, вы́хватила ку́клу, разби́ла её, усла́ла куда́-то Ди́ну на рабо́ту.

Сдѣ́лалъ Жи́линъ другу́ю ку́клу, ещё лу́чше,—о́тдалъ Ди́нѣ. Принесла́ разъ Ди́на кувши́нчикъ, поста́вила, сѣ́ла и смо́тритъ на него́; сама́ смѣётся, пока́зываетъ на кувши́нъ.

,, Чего́ она́ ра́дуется ? ‘‘ ду́маетъ Жи́линъ. Взялъ кувши́нъ, сталъ пить. Ду́малъ вода́, а тамъ молоко́ ; вы́пилъ онъ молоко́. ,, Хорошо́ ‘‘, говори́тъ. Какъ взра́дуется Ди́на !

— Хорошо́, Ива́нъ, хорошо́ !—и вскочи́ла, заби́ла въ ладо́ши, вы́рвала кувши́нъ и убѣжа́ла.

И съ тѣхъ поръ ста́ла она́ ему́ ка́ждый день, краду́чи, молока́ носи́ть. А то, дѣлаютъ тата́ры изъ ко́зьяго молока́ лепёшки сы́рныя и су́шатъ ихъ на кры́шахъ,—такъ она́ э́ти лепёшки ему́ тайко́мъ прина́шивала. А то—разъ рѣ́залъ хозя́инъ бара́на,—такъ она́ ему́ кусо́къ бара́нины принесла́ въ рукавѣ. Бро́ситъ и убѣжи́тъ.

Была́ разъ гроза́ си́льная, и дождь часъ цѣлый какъ изъ ведра́ лилъ. И помути́лись всѣ рѣ́чки. Гдѣ бродъ былъ, тамъ на́ три арши́на вода́ пошла́, ка́мни воро́чаетъ. По-всю́ду ручьи́ теку́тъ, гулъ стои́тъ по гора́мъ. Вотъ какъ прошла́ гроза́, вездѣ́ по дере́внѣ ручьи́ бѣгу́тъ. Жи́линъ вы́просилъ у хозя́ина но́жикъ, вы́рѣзалъ ва́ликъ, дощѣ́чки, колесо́ опери́лъ, а къ колесу́, на двухъ концáхъ, ку́колъ придѣ́лалъ.

Принесли́ ему́ дѣ́вочки лоскутко́въ,—одѣ́лъ онъ ку́колъ : одна́—мужи́къ, друга́я —ба́ба ; утверди́лъ ихъ, поста́вилъ колесо́ на ручѣ́й. Колесо́ вѣ́ртится, а ку́колки пры́гаютъ.

Собрала́сь вся дере́вня : мальчи́шки, дѣ́вчо́нки, ба́бы и тата́ры пришли́, языко́мъ щёлкаютъ :

— Ай, уру́съ ! Ай, Ива́нъ !

Бы́ли у Абду́ла часы́ ру́сскіе сло́манные.

Позва́лъ онъ Жи́лина, пока́зываетъ, языко́мъ щёлкаетъ. Жи́линъ говори́тъ : ,, Дава́й почи́ню ‘‘.

Взялъ разобра́лъ но́жичкомъ, разложи́лъ ; опя́ть сла́дилъ, о́тдалъ. Иду́тъ часы́.

Обра́довался хозя́инъ, принёсъ ему́ бешме́тъ свой ста́рый, весь въ лохмо́тьяхъ, подари́лъ. Не́чего дѣ́лать, взялъ, и то годи́тся покры́ться но́чью.

Съ тѣ́хъ поръ прошла́ про Жи́лина сла́ва, что онъ ма́стеръ. Ста́ли къ нему́ изъ да́льнихъ деревѣ́нь пріѣзжа́ть : кто замо́къ на ружьё и́ли пистоле́тъ почини́ть принесётъ, кто часы́. Привёзъ ему́ хозя́инъ снасть : и щи́пчики, бура́вчики и подпи́лочекъ.

Сталъ Жи́линъ немно́жко понима́ть по-и́хнему. И кото́рые тата́ры привы́кли къ нему́,—когда́ ну́жно, кли́чутъ : ,, Ива́нъ, Ива́нъ ! ‘‘ а кото́рые всё, какъ на звѣ́ря, кося́тся.

Кра́сный тата́ринъ не люби́лъ Жи́лина. Какъ уви́дитъ, нахму́рится и прочь отвернётся. Ли́бо обруга́етъ. Былъ ещё у нихъ стари́къ. Жилъ онъ не въ ау́лѣ, а приходи́лъ изъ-подъ горы́. Вида́лъ его́ Жи́линъ то́лько, когда́ онъ въ мече́ть приходи́лъ Бо́гу моли́ться. Онъ былъ ро́стомъ ма́ленькій, на ша́пкѣ у него́ бѣ́лое полоте́нце обмо́тано, боро́дка и усы́ подстри́жены,— бѣ́лые какъ пухъ, а лицо́ смо́рщенное и кра́сное, какъ кирпи́чъ. Носъ крючко́мъ, какъ у я́стреба, а глаза́ сѣ́рые, злы́е, и зубо́въ нѣтъ—то́лько два клыка́. Идётъ, быва́ло, въ чалмѣ́ свое́й, костылёмъ подпира́ется какъ волкъ озира́ется. Какъ уви́дитъ Жи́лина, такъ и захрипи́тъ и отвернётся.

Пошёлъ разъ Жи́линъ по́дъ гору—посмотрѣ́ть, гдѣ живётъ стари́къ. Сошёлъ по доро́жкѣ, ви́дитъ—са́дикъ, огра́да ка́менная : изъ-за огра́ды — чере́шни, шептала́

и избу́шка съ пло́скою кры́шей. Подошёлъ онъ побли́же ; ви́дитъ—у́льи стоя́тъ плетёные изъ соло́мы, и пчёлы лета́ютъ, гудя́тъ. И стари́къ стои́тъ на колѣ́ночкахъ, что́-то хлопо́четъ у у́лья. Поднялся́ Жи́линъ повы́ше посмотрѣ́ть и загремѣ́лъ коло́дкой. Стари́къ огляну́лся—какъ взви́згнетъ, вы́хватилъ изъ-за по́яса пистоле́тъ, въ Жи́лина вы́палилъ. Чуть успѣ́лъ онъ за ка́мень притули́ться.

Пришёлъ стари́къ хозя́ину жа́ловаться. Позва́лъ хозя́инъ Жи́лина, самъ смѣётся и спра́шиваетъ :

— Зачѣ́мъ ты къ старику́ ходи́лъ ?

— Я,—говори́тъ,—ему́ худо́го не дѣ́лалъ. Я хотѣ́лъ посмотрѣ́ть, какъ онъ живётъ.

Переда́лъ хозя́инъ.

А стари́къ зли́тся, шипи́тъ, что́-то лопо́четъ, клыки́ свои́ вы́ставилъ, маха́етъ рука́ми на Жи́лина.

Жи́линъ не по́нялъ всего́,—но по́нялъ, что стари́къ вели́тъ хозя́ину уби́ть ру́сскихъ, а не держа́ть въ ау́лѣ. Ушёлъ стари́къ.

Сталъ Жи́линъ спра́шивать хозя́ина, что э́то за стари́къ. Хозя́инъ и говори́тъ :

— Э́то большо́й человѣ́къ ! Онъ пе́рвый джиги́тъ былъ, онъ мно́го ру́сскихъ поби́лъ, бога́тый былъ. У него́ бы́ло три жены́ и во́семь сынове́й. Всѣ жи́ли въ одно́й дере́внѣ. Пришли́ ру́сскіе, разори́ли дере́вню и семь сынове́й уби́ли. Оди́нъ сынъ оста́лся и переда́лся ру́сскимъ. Стари́къ поѣ́халъ и самъ переда́лся ру́сскимъ. По́жилъ у нихъ три мѣ́сяца, нашёлъ тамъ своего́ сы́на, самъ уби́лъ его́ и бѣжа́лъ. Съ тѣ́хъ поръ онъ бро́силъ воева́ть, пошёлъ въ Ме́кку Бо́гу моли́ться. Отъ э́того у него́ чалма́. Кто въ Ме́ккѣ былъ, тотъ называ́ется хаджи́ и чалму́ надѣва́етъ. Не лю́битъ онъ ва́шего бра́та. Онъ вели́тъ тебя́ уби́ть, да мнѣ

нельзя́ уби́ть,—я за тебя́ де́ньги заплати́лъ, да я тебя́, Ива́нъ, полюби́лъ ; я тебя́ не то, что уби́ть, я бы тебя́ и выпуска́ть не сталъ, ка́бы сло́ва не́ далъ.—Смѣётся, самъ приговаривае́тъ по-ру́сски : „ Твоя́, Ива́нъ, хоро́шъ,—моя́, Абду́лъ, хоро́шъ ! “

IV

Про́жилъ Жи́линъ такъ мѣ́сяцъ. Днёмъ хо́дитъ по ау́лу и́ли рукодѣ́льничаетъ, а какъ ночь придётъ, зати́хнетъ въ ау́лѣ, такъ онъ у себя́ въ сара́ѣ копа́етъ. Тру́дно бы́ло копа́ть отъ камне́й, да онъ подпи́лкомъ ка́мни тёръ и прокопа́лъ онъ подъ стѣ́ну дыру́, что впо́ру пролѣ́зть. „ То́лько бы,—ду́маетъ,—мнѣ мѣ́сто хорошёнько узна́ть, въ каку́ю сто́рону итти́. Да не ска́зываютъ никто́ тата́ры “.

Вотъ онъ вы́бралъ вре́мя, какъ хозя́инъ уѣ́халъ ; пошёлъ по́слѣ обѣ́да за ау́лъ на́

гору,—хотѣ́лъ отту́да мѣ́сто посмотрѣ́ть. А когда́ хозя́инъ уѣзжа́лъ, онъ приказа́лъ ма́лому за Жи́линымъ ходи́ть, съ глазъ его́ не спуска́ть. Бѣжи́тъ ма́лый за Жи́линымъ, кричи́тъ :

— Не ходи́ ! Оте́цъ не велѣ́лъ. Сейча́съ наро́дъ позову́ !

Сталъ его́ Жи́линъ угова́ривать.

— Я,—говори́тъ,—далеко́ не уйду́,—то́лько на ту го́ру поднимусь. Пойдёмъ со мной ; я съ коло́дкой не убѣгу́, я тебѣ́ за́втра лукъ сдѣ́лаю и стрѣ́лы.

Уговори́лъ ма́лаго, пошли́. Смотрѣ́ть на́ гору—не далеко́, а съ коло́дкой тру́дно ; шёлъ, шёлъ, наси́лу взобрался́. Сѣ́лъ Жи́линъ, сталъ мѣ́сто разгля́дывать. На по́лдни, за сара́й, лощи́на, табу́нъ хо́дитъ, и ау́лъ друго́й въ низо́чкѣ ви́денъ. Отъ ау́ла друга́я гора́—ещё кру́че ; а за той горо́й ещё гора́. Проме́жъ горъ лѣ́съ синѣ́ется,

а тамъ ещё го́ры—всё вы́ше и вы́ше подними́ются. А вы́ше всѣхъ—бѣ́лыя, какъ са́харъ, го́ры стоя́тъ подъ снѣ́гомъ. И одна́ снѣгова́я гора́ вы́ше други́хъ ша́пкой стои́тъ. На восто́къ и на зака́тъ—всё таки́я же го́ры, ко́е-гдѣ а́улы дымя́тся въ ущѣ́льяхъ. „Ну, ду́маетъ, э́то всё и́хняя сторона́". Сталъ смотрѣ́ть въ ру́сскую сто́рону ; подъ нога́ми рѣ́чка, а́улъ свой, са́дики круго́мъ. На рѣ́чкѣ, какъ ку́клы ма́ленькія, ви́дно, ба́бы сидя́тъ, полоска́ютъ. За а́уломъ пони́же—гора́, и че́резъ неё ещё двѣ горы́, по нимъ лѣсъ ; а проме́жъ двухъ горъ синѣ́ется ро́вное мѣ́сто, а на ро́вномъ мѣ́стѣ, далеко́-далеко́, то́чно дымъ сте́лется. Сталъ Жи́линъ вспомина́ть, когда́ онъ въ крѣ́пости до́ма жилъ, гдѣ со́лнце всходи́ло и гдѣ заходи́ло. Ви́дитъ—тамъ то́чно, въ э́той доли́нѣ должна́ быть на́ша крѣ́пость. Туда́, проме́жъ э́тихъ двухъ горъ, и бѣжа́ть на́до.

Ста́ло со́лнышко зака́тываться. Ста́ли снѣговы́я го́ры изъ бѣ́лыхъ а́лыя; въ чёрныхъ гора́хъ потемнѣ́ло; изъ лощи́нъ паръ поднялся́, а са́мая та доли́на, гдѣ крѣ́пость на́ша должна́ быть, какъ въ огнѣ́ загорѣ́лась отъ зака́та. Сталъ Жи́линъ вгля́дываться, маячитъ что́-то въ доли́нѣ, то́чно дымъ изъ трубы́. И такъ ду́мается ему́, что э́то—са́мая крѣ́пость ру́сская.

Ужъ по́здно ста́ло. Слы́шно—му́лла прокрича́лъ. Ста́до го́нятъ—коро́вы реву́тъ. Ма́лый всё зовётъ: „пойдёмъ“, а Жи́лину и уходи́ть не хо́чется.

Верну́лись они́ домо́й.

„Ну,—ду́маетъ Жи́линъ,—тепе́рь мѣ́сто зна́ю; на́до бѣжа́ть“.

Хотѣ́лъ онъ бѣжа́ть въ ту же ночь. Но́чи бы́ли тёмныя, ущербъ мѣ́сяца. На бѣду́—къ ве́черу верну́лись тата́ры. Быва́ло, пріѣз-

жа́ютъ они́—го́нятъ съ собо́ю скоти́ну и пріѣзжа́ютъ весёлые. А на э́тотъ разъ ничего́ не пригна́ли, а привезли́ на сѣдлѣ своего́ уби́таго тата́рина, бра́та ры́жаго. Пріѣхали серди́тые, собрали́сь всѣ хорони́ть. Вы́шелъ и Жи́линъ посмотрѣть. Заверну́ли мёртваго въ полотно́, безъ гро́ба, вы́несли подъ чина́ры за дере́вню, положи́ли на тра́вку. Пришёлъ му́лла, собрали́сь старики́, полоте́нцами повяза́ли ша́пки, разу́лись, сѣли ря́домъ на пя́тки пе́редъ мёртвымъ.

Спе́реди му́лла, сза́ди три старика́ въ чалма́хъ рядко́мъ, а сза́ди нихъ ещё тата́ры. Сѣли, поту́пились и молча́тъ. До́лго молча́ли. По́днялъ го́лову му́лла и говори́тъ :

— А́лла ! (зна́читъ Богъ).—Сказа́лъ э́то одно́ сло́во, и опя́ть поту́пились и до́лго молча́ли ; сидя́тъ—не шевеля́тся. Опя́ть по́днялъ го́лову му́лла.

— А́лла !—и всѣ проговори́ли ,, А́лла ! ‘‘ —и опя́ть замолча́ли. Мёртвый лежи́тъ на травѣ, не шелохнётся, и они́ сидя́тъ, какъ мёртвые. Не шевельнётся ни оди́нъ. То́лько слы́шно, на чина́рѣ листо́чки отъ вѣтерка́ повора́чиваются. Пото́мъ прочёлъ му́лла моли́тву, всѣ вста́ли, по́дняли мёртваго на́ руки, понесли́. Принесли́ къ я́мѣ. Я́ма вы́рыта не проста́я, а подко́пана подъ зе́млю, какъ подва́лъ. Взя́ли мёртваго подъ подмы́шки да подъ лы́тки, перегну́ли, спусти́ли полего́нечку, подсу́нули сидьмя́ подъ зе́млю, запра́вили ему́ ру́ки на жи́вотъ. . . .

Притащи́лъ нога́ецъ камышу́ зелёнаго, закла́ли камыше́мъ я́му, жи́во засы́пали землёй, сровня́ли, а въ го́лову къ мертвецу́ ка́мень стоймя́ поста́вили, утопта́ли зе́млю, сѣ́ли опя́ть ря́домъ пе́редъ моги́лой. До́лго молча́ли.

— А́лла ! А́лла ! А́лла !—вздохну́ли и вста́ли.

Ро́здалъ ры́жій де́негъ старика́мъ, пото́мъ всталъ, взялъ плеть, уда́рилъ себя́ три ра́за по лбу и пошёлъ домо́й.

На́ утро ви́дитъ Жи́линъ—ведётъ кра́сный кобы́лу за дере́вню, а за нимъ тро́е тата́ръ иду́тъ. Вы́шли за дере́вню. Снялъ ры́жій бешме́тъ, засучи́лъ рукава́,—ручи́щи здоро́выя,—вы́нулъ кинжа́лъ,поточи́лъ на брускѣ. Задра́ли тата́ры кобы́лѣ го́лову кве́рху, подошёлъ ры́жій, перерѣзалъ гло́тку, повали́лъ кобы́лу и на́чалъ свѣжева́ть—кулачи́щами шку́ру подпа́рывать. Пришли́ ба́бы, дѣвки, ста́ли мыть кишки́ и нутро́. Разруби́ли пото́мъ кобы́лу, стащи́ли въ избу́. И вся дере́вня собрала́сь къ ры́жему помина́ть поко́йника.

Три дня ѣ́ли кобы́лу, бу́зу пи́ли, поко́йника помина́ли. Всѣ тата́ры до́ма бы́ли.

На четвёртый день ви́дитъ Жи́линъ, въ обѣ́дъ куда́-то собира́ются. Привели́ лошаде́й, убра́лись и поѣ́хали челове́къ де́сять, и кра́сный поѣ́халъ ; то́лько Абду́лъ до́ма оста́лся. Мѣ́сяцъ то́лько народи́лся, но́чи ещё тёмныя бы́ли.

„ Ну,—ду́маетъ Жи́линъ,—ны́нче бѣжа́ть на́до “.

И говори́тъ Косты́лину, а Косты́линъ заробѣ́лъ.

— Да какъ же бѣжа́ть ? Мы и доро́ги не зна́емъ.

— Я зна́ю доро́гу.

— Да и не дойдёмъ въ ночь.

— А не дойдёмъ—въ лѣсу́ переночу́емъ. Я вотъ лепёшокъ набра́лъ. Что жъ ты бу́дешь сидѣ́ть ? Хорошо́, пришлю́тъ де́негъ, а то вѣдь и не собери́тъ. А тата́ры тепе́рь злы́е на то, что и́хняго ру́сскіе уби́ли. Погова́риваютъ—насъ уби́ть хотя́тъ.

Поду́малъ, поду́малъ Костылинъ.

— Ну, пойдёмъ !

V

Полѣзъ Жи́линъ въ дыру́, раскопа́лъ пошире, чтобъ и Костылину пролѣзть ; и сидя́тъ они́,—ждутъ, что́бы зати́хло въ ау́лѣ.

То́лько зати́хъ наро́дъ въ ау́лѣ, Жи́линъ полѣзъ подъ стѣну, вы́брался. Ше́пчетъ Костылину : „ Полѣза́й ! “. Полѣзъ и Костылинъ, да зацѣпи́лъ ка́мень ного́й, загремѣлъ. А у хозя́ина сторо́жка была́,— пёстрая соба́ка и зла́я-презла́я ; зва́ли её Уля́шинъ. Жи́линъ уже́ наперёдъ прикорми́лъ её. Услыха́лъ Уля́шинъ, забреха́лъ и ки́нулся, а за нимъ други́я соба́ки. Жи́линъ чуть сви́стнулъ, ки́нулъ лепёшки кусо́къ,— Уля́шинъ узна́лъ, замаха́лъ хвосто́мъ и переста́лъ бреха́ть.

Хозя́инъ услыха́лъ, зага́йкалъ изъ са́кли :

— Гайть ! Гайть, Уля́шинъ ! . . .

А Жи́линъ за уша́ми почёсываетъ Уля́шина. Молчи́тъ соба́ка, трётся ему́ объ но́ги, хвосто́мъ маха́етъ.

Посидѣ́ли они́ за угло́мъ. Зати́хло всё, то́лько слы́шно—овца́ перха́етъ въ заку́тѣ да ни́зомъ вода́ по ка́мешкамъ шуми́тъ. Темно́, звѣ̈зды высоко́ стоя́тъ на́ небѣ ; надъ горо́й молодо́й мѣ́сяцъ закраснѣ́лся, кве́рху рожка́ми захо́дитъ. Въ лощи́нахъ тума́нъ, какъ молоко́, бѣлѣ́ется.

Поднялся́ Жи́линъ, говори́тъ това́рищу :

— Ну, братъ, а́йда !

Тро́нулись ; то́лько отошли́,—слы́шатъ—запѣ́лъ му́лла на кры́шѣ : ,, А́лла ! Бесми́лла ! Ильрахма́нъ ! “ Зна́читъ—пойдётъ наро́дъ въ мече́ть. Сѣ́ли опя́ть, притайвшись подъ стѣ́нкой. До́лго сидѣ́ли, дожида́лись, пока́ наро́дъ пройдётъ. Опя́ть зати́хло.

— Ну, съ Бо́гомъ!

Перекрести́лись, пошли́. Прошли́ че́резъ дворъ подъ кру́чу къ рѣ́чкѣ, перешли́ рѣ́чку, пошли́ лощи́ной. Тума́нъ густо́й да ни́зомъ стои́тъ, а надъ голово́й звѣ́зды виднёшеньки. Жи́линъ по звѣ́здамъ примѣча́етъ, въ каку́ю сто́рону итти́. Въ тума́нѣ свѣжо́, итти́ легко́, то́лько сапоги́ не ло́вки,—стопта́лись. Жи́линъ снялъ свои́, бро́силъ,—пошёлъ босико́мъ. Попры́гиваетъ съ ка́мешка на ка́мешекъ да на звѣ́зды погля́дываетъ. Сталъ Косты́линъ отстава́ть.

— Ти́ше,—говори́тъ,—иди́: сапоги́ прокля́тые всѣ но́ги стёрли.

— Да ты сними́,—ле́гче бу́детъ.

Прошёлъ Косты́линъ босико́мъ,—ещё того́ ху́же: изрѣ́залъ всѣ но́ги по камня́мъ и всё отстаётъ. Жи́линъ ему́ говори́тъ:

— Но́ги обдерёшь—заживу́тъ, а дого́нятъ—убью́тъ, ху́же.

Костылинъ ничего́ не говори́тъ, идётъ, покря́хтываетъ. Шли они́ ни́зомъ до́лго. Слы́шатъ—впра́во соба́ки забреха́ли. Жи́линъ останови́лся, осмотрѣ́лся, полѣ́зъ на́ гору, рука́ми ощу́палъ.

— Эхъ, — говори́тъ, — оши́блись мы, — впра́во забра́ли. Тутъ а́улъ чужо́й, я его́ съ горы́ ви́дѣлъ ; наза́дъ на́до да влѣ́во, въ го́ру. Тутъ лѣсъ до́лженъ быть.

А Костылинъ говори́тъ :

— Подожди́ хоть немно́жко, дай вздохну́ть,—у меня́ но́ги въ кровй всѣ.

— Э, братъ, заживу́тъ ! Ты ле́гче пры́гай. Вотъ такъ !

И побѣжа́лъ Жи́линъ наза́дъ влѣ́во въ го́ру, въ лѣсъ. Костылинъ всё отстаётъ и о́хаетъ. Жи́линъ ши́кнетъ, ши́кнетъ на него́, а самъ всё идётъ.

Поднялись на́ гору. Такъ и есть—лѣсъ. Вошли́ въ лѣсъ, по клочка́мъ изодра́ли всё

пла́тье послѣ́днее. Напа́ли на доро́жку въ лѣсу́. Иду́тъ.

,, Стой !“ Зато́пало копы́тами по доро́гѣ. Останови́лись, слу́шаютъ. Пото́пало, какъ ло́шадь, и останови́лось. Тро́нулись они́— опя́ть зато́пало. Они́ остано́вятся, и оно́ остано́вится. Подпо́лзъ Жи́линъ, смо́тритъ на свѣтъ по доро́гѣ,—стои́тъ что́-то. Ло́шадь —не ло́шадь, а на ло́шади что́-то чу́дное, на человѣ́ка не похо́же. Фа́ркнуло—слы́шитъ. ,, Что за чу́до !“ Сви́стнулъ Жи́линъ потихо́ньку,—какъ ша́ркнетъ съ доро́ги въ лѣсъ, и затреща́ло по́ лѣсу, то́чно бу́ря лети́тъ, су́чья лома́етъ.

Косты́линъ такъ и упа́лъ со стра́ху. Жи́линъ смѣётся, говори́тъ :

— Э́то оле́нь. Слы́шишь, какъ рога́ми лѣсъ ло́митъ ? Мы его́ бои́мся, а онъ насъ бои́тся.

Пошли́ да́льше. Ужъ высожа́ры спус-

ка́ться ста́ли, до утра́ недалеко́. А туда́ ли иду́тъ, нѣтъ ли—не зна́ютъ. Ду́мается такъ Жи́лину, что по э́той са́мой доро́гѣ его́ везли́ и что до свои́хъ вёрстъ де́сять ещё бу́детъ, а приме́ты вѣ́рной нѣтъ, да и ночь,—не разберёшь. Вы́шли на поля́нку. Косты́линъ сѣлъ и говори́тъ :

— Какъ хо́чешь, а я не пойду́,—у меня́ но́ги не иду́тъ.

Сталъ его́ Жи́линъ угова́ривать.

— Нѣтъ,—говори́тъ,—не пойду́, не могу́. Разсерди́лся Жи́линъ, плю́нулъ, обруга́лъ его́.

— Такъ я же оди́нъ уйду́, проща́й !

Косты́линъ вскочи́лъ, пошёлъ. Прошли́ они́ версты́ четы́ре. Тума́нъ въ лѣсу́ ещё гу́ще сѣлъ, ничего́ не вида́ть пе́редъ собо́й, и звѣ́зды ужъ чуть видны́.

Вдругъ слы́шатъ—впереди́ то́паетъ ло́шадь. Слы́шатъ—подко́вами за ка́мни цѣ-

пля́ется. Лёгъ Жи́линъ на брю́хо, сталъ по землѣ́ слу́шать.

— Такъ и есть—сюда́ къ намъ ко́нный ѣ́детъ.

Сбѣжа́ли они́ съ доро́ги, сѣ́ли въ кусты́ и ждутъ. Жи́линъ подпо́лзъ къ доро́гѣ, смо́тритъ—верхово́й тата́ринъ ѣ́детъ, коро́ву го́нитъ, самъ себѣ́ подъ носъ мурлы́четъ что́-то. Проѣ́халъ тата́ринъ, Жи́линъ верну́лся къ Косты́лину.

— Ну, пронёсъ Богъ, встава́й, пойдёмъ.

Сталъ Косты́линъ встава́ть и упа́лъ.

— Не могу́, ей Бо́гу, не могу́ ; силъ мои́хъ нѣ́тъ !

Мужчи́на гру́зный, пу́хлый, запотѣ́лъ, да какъ обхвати́ло его́ въ лѣ́су тума́номъ холо́дным, да но́ги обо́драны, онъ и разсолодѣ́лъ. Сталъ его́ Жи́линъ си́лой поднима́ть. Какъ закричи́тъ Косты́линъ :

— Ой, бо́льно !

Жи́линъ такъ и о́бмеръ.

— Что кричи́шь, вѣдь тата́ринъ бли́зко, услы́шитъ !—А самъ ду́маетъ : „Онъ и впра́ву разсла́бъ. Что мнѣ съ нимъ дѣ́лать? Бро́сить това́рища не годи́тся “.

— Ну,—говори́тъ,—встава́й, сади́сь на зако́рки,—снесу́, ко́ли ужъ итти́ не мо́жешь.

Посади́лъ на себя́ Косты́лина, подхвати́лъ рука́ми подъ ля́жки, вы́шелъ на доро́гу, поволо́къ.

— То́лько,—говори́тъ,—не дави́ ты меня́ рука́ми за гло́тку, ра́ди Христа́. За пле́чи держи́сь.

Тяжело́ Жи́лину, но́ги то́же въ кровь и умори́лся. Нагнётся, подпра́витъ, подки́нетъ, что́бы повы́ше сидѣ́лъ на нёмъ Косты́линъ, та́щитъ его́ по доро́гѣ.

Ви́дно, услыха́лъ тата́ринъ, какъ Косты́линъ закрича́лъ. Слы́шитъ Жи́линъ—ѣ́детъ кто́-то сза́ди, кли́четъ по-сво́ему. Бро́сился

Жи́линъ въ кусты́. Тата́ринъ вы́хватилъ ружьё, вы́палилъ—не попа́лъ, завизжа́лъ по-сво́ему и поскака́лъ прочь по доро́гѣ.

— Ну, — говори́тъ Жи́линъ, — пропа́ли, братъ! Онъ сейча́съ соберётъ тата́ръ за на́ми въ пого́ню. Ко́ли не уйдёмъ версты́ три—пропа́ли. А самъ ду́маетъ на Костылина: „И чортъ меня́ дёрнулъ коло́ду э́ту съ собо́й брать. Оди́нъ бы я давно́ ушёлъ".

Костылинъ говори́тъ:

— Иди́ оди́нъ, за что тебѣ́ изъ-за меня́ пропада́ть?

— Нѣтъ, не пойду́, не годи́тся това́рища броса́ть.

Подхвати́лъ опя́ть на пле́чи, попёръ. Прошёлъ онъ такъ съ версту́. Всё лѣсъ идётъ, и не вида́ть вы́хода. А тума́нъ ужъ расходи́ться сталъ, и какъ бу́дто ту́чки заходи́ть ста́ли, не вида́ть ужъ звѣздъ. Измо́чился Жи́линъ.

Пришёлъ, у доро́ги родничо́къ ка́мнемъ обдѣ́ланъ. Останови́лся, ссади́лъ Косты́лина.

— Дай,—говори́тъ, — отдохну́, напью́сь. Лепёшекъ поѣди́мъ. Должно́ быть, недалеко́.

То́лько прилёгъ онъ пить, слы́шитъ,—зато́пало сза́ди. Опя́ть ки́нулись впра́во, въ кусты́, подъ кручь, и легли́.

Слы́шатъ—голоса́ тата́рскіе ; останови́лись тата́ры на томъ са́момъ мѣ́стѣ, гдѣ они́ съ доро́ги свернули. Поговори́ли, пото́мъ зауськали, какъ соба́къ притра́вливаютъ. Слы́шатъ—трещи́тъ что́-то по куста́мъ, пря́мо къ нимъ соба́ка чужа́я чья́-то. Останови́лась, забреха́ла.

Лѣ́зутъ и тата́ры—то́же чужіе ; схвати́ли ихъ ; посвяза́ли, посади́ли на лошаде́й, повезли́.

Проѣ́хали версты́ три,—встрѣча́етъ ихъ

Абду́лъ, хозя́инъ, съ двумя́ тата́рами. Поговори́лъ что́-то съ тата́рами, пересади́ли на свои́хъ лошаде́й, повезли́ въ ау́лъ.

Абду́лъ ужъ не смѣётся и ни сло́ва не говори́тъ съ ни́ми.

Привезли́ на разсвѣтѣ въ ау́лъ, посади́ли на у́лицѣ. Сбѣжа́лись ребя́та, камня́ми, плётками бьютъ ихъ, визжа́тъ.

Собрали́сь тата́ры въ кружо́къ и стари́къ изъ-подъ горы́ пришёлъ. Ста́ли говори́ть. Слы́шитъ Жи́линъ, что су́дятъ про нихъ— что съ ни́ми дѣлать. Одни́ говоря́тъ: „На́до ихъ да́льше въ го́ры усла́ть", а стари́къ говори́тъ: „На́до уби́ть". Абду́лъ спо́ритъ, говори́тъ: „Я за нихъ де́ньги о́тдалъ! Я за нихъ вы́купъ возьму́". А стари́къ говори́тъ: „Ничего́ они́ не запла́тятъ, то́лько бѣды́ надѣлаютъ. И грѣхъ ру́сскихъ корми́ть. Уби́ть,—и ко́нчено".

Разошли́сь. Подошёлъ хозя́инъ къ Жи́лину, сталъ ему́ говори́ть :

— Е́сли,—говори́тъ,—мнѣ не пришлю́тъ за васъ вы́купъ, я че́резъ двѣ недѣли васъ запорю́. А если́ затѣешь опя́ть бѣжа́ть, я тебя́ какъ соба́ку убью́. Пиши́ письмо́, хорошо́нько пиши́.

Принесли́ имъ бума́ги, написа́ли они́ пи́сьма. Наби́ли на нихъ коло́дки, отвезли́ за мече́ть. Тамъ я́ма была́ арши́нъ пяти́,—и спусти́ли ихъ въ э́ту я́му.

VI

Житьё имъ ста́ло совсѣмъ дурно́е. Коло́дки не снима́ли и не выпуска́ли на во́льный свѣтъ. Кида́ли имъ туда́ тѣсто непечёное, какъ соба́камъ, да въ кувши́нѣ во́ду спуска́ли. Вонь въ я́мѣ, духота́, мокрота́. Костылинъ совсѣмъ разболѣлся, распу́хъ, и ломо́та во всёмъ тѣлѣ ста́ла, и всё сто́нетъ и́ли

спитъ. И Жи́линъ пріуны́лъ : ви́дитъ—дѣ́ло пло́хо. И не зна́етъ, какъ вы́браться.

На́чалъ онъ бы́ло подка́пываться, да зе́млю не́куда кида́ть, увида́лъ хозя́инъ, пригрози́лъ уби́ть.

Сиди́тъ онъ разъ въ я́мѣ на ко́рточкахъ, ду́маетъ о во́льномъ житьѣ́, и ску́чно ему́. Вдругъ пря́мо ему́ на колѣ́ни лепёшка упа́ла, другая́, и чере́шни посы́пались. Поглядѣ́лъ кве́рху,—а тамъ Ди́на. Поглядѣ́ла на него́, посмѣ́ялась и убѣжа́ла. Жи́линъ и ду́маетъ : „ Не помо́жетъ ли Ди́на ? “

Расчи́стилъ онъ въ я́мѣ мѣсте́чко, наковыря́лъ гли́ны, сталъ лѣпи́ть ку́колъ. Надѣ́лалъ люде́й, лошаде́й, соба́къ, ду́маетъ : „ Какъ придётъ Ди́на, бро́шу ей “.

То́лько на дру́гой день нѣтъ Ди́ны, а слы́шитъ Жи́линъ—зато́пали ло́шади, проѣ́хали каки́е-то и собрали́сь тата́ры у мече́ти ; спо́рятъ, крича́тъ и помина́ютъ про ру́сскихъ.

И слы́шитъ го́лосъ старика́. Хорошо́нько не разобра́лъ онъ, а дога́дывается, что ру́сскіе бли́зко подошли́,—и боя́тся тата́ры, какъ бы въ ау́лъ не зашли́, и не зна́ютъ, что съ плѣ́нными дѣ́лать.

Поговори́ли и ушли́. Вдругъ слы́шитъ—зашурша́ло что́-то наверху́. Ви́дитъ: Ди́на присѣ́ла на ко́рточки, колѣ́нки вы́ше головы́ торча́тъ, свѣ́силась, мони́сты вися́тъ, болта́ются надъ я́мой. Глазёнки такъ и блестя́тъ, какъ звѣ́здочки. Вы́нула изъ рукава́ двѣ сы́рныя лепёшки, бро́сила ему́. Жи́линъ взялъ и говори́тъ: „Что давно́ не быва́ла? А я тебѣ́ игру́шекъ надѣ́лалъ. На, вотъ!“ Сталъ ей швыря́ть по одно́й. А она́ голово́й мота́етъ, не смо́тритъ. „Не на́до“, говори́тъ. Помолча́ла, посидѣ́ла и говори́тъ: „Ива́нъ, тебя́ уби́ть хотя́тъ“. Сама́ себѣ́ руко́й на ше́ю пока́зываетъ.

— Кто уби́ть хо́четъ?

— Оте́цъ,—ему́ старики́ веля́тъ. А мнѣ тебя́ жа́лко.

Жи́линъ и говори́тъ :

— А ко́ли тебѣ́ меня́ жа́лко, такъ ты мнѣ па́лку дли́нную принеси́.

Она́ голово́й мота́етъ, что ,, нельзя́ ''. Онъ сложи́лъ ру́ки, мо́лится ей :

— Ди́на, пожа́луйста ! Ди́нушка, принеси́ !

— Нельзя́, — говори́тъ, — уви́дятъ, всѣ до́ма.—И ушла́.

Вотъ сиди́тъ ве́черомъ Жи́линъ и ду́маетъ : ,, Что бу́детъ ? '' Всё погля́дываетъ вверхъ. Звѣ́зды видны́, а мѣ́сяцъ ещё не всходи́лъ. Му́лла прокрича́лъ : зати́хло всё. Сталъ ужъ Жи́линъ дрема́ть, ду́маетъ : ,, Побои́тся дѣ́вка ''.

Вдругъ на́ голову гли́на посы́палась ; взгляну́лъ кве́рху—шестъ дли́нный въ тотъ край я́мы ты́кается. Поты́кался, спуска́ться

сталъ, ползётъ въ я́му. Обра́довался Жи́линъ, схвати́лъ руко́й, спусти́лъ; шестъ здоро́вый. Онъ ещё пре́жде э́тотъ шестъ на хозя́йской кры́шѣ ви́дѣлъ.

Поглядѣ́лъ вверхъ, звѣ̈зды высоко́ на́ небѣ блестя́тъ и надъ са́мой я́мой, какъ у ко́шки, у Ди́ны глаза́ въ темнотѣ свѣ́тятся. Нагну́лась она́ лицо́мъ на край я́мы и ше́пчетъ:

— Ива́нъ! Ива́нъ!—А сама́ рука́ми у лица́ всё ма́шетъ, что ти́ше, молъ.

— Что?—говори́тъ Жи́линъ.

— Уѣ́хали всѣ, то́лько дво́е до́ма.

Жи́линъ и говори́тъ:

— Ну, Косты́линъ, пойдёмъ, попыта́емся послѣ́дній разъ; я тебя́ подсажу́.

Косты́линъ и слу́шать не хо́четъ.

— Нѣтъ,—говори́тъ,—ужъ мнѣ, ви́дно, отсю́да не вы́йти. Куда́ я пойду́, когда́ и поворо́титься силъ нѣтъ?

— Ну, такъ прощáй, не поминáй лúхомъ. —Поцѣловáлся съ Косты́линымъ.

Ухватúлся за шестъ, велѣ́лъ Дúнѣ держáть, полѣ́зъ. Рáза два онъ обрывáлся,— колóдка мѣшáла. Поддержáлъ егó Косты́линъ,—вы́брался кóе-какъ навéрхъ. Дúна егó тя́нетъ ручóнками за рубáху изо всѣхъ силъ, самá смѣётся.

Взялъ Жúлинъ шестъ и говорúтъ :

— Снеси́ на мѣ́сто, Дúна, а то хва́тятся, прибью́тъ тебя́.

Потащúла онá шестъ, а Жúлинъ пóдъ гору пошёлъ. Слѣзъ подъ кручь, взялъ кáмень óстрый, сталъ замóкъ съ колóдки выворáчивать. А замóкъ крѣ́пкій,—никáкъ не собьётъ, да и нелóвко. Слы́шитъ, бѣжúтъ кто́-то съ горы́, легкó подпры́гиваетъ. Ду́маетъ : „Вѣ́рно, опя́ть Дúна“. Прибѣжáла Дúна, взялá кáмень и говорúтъ :

— Дай, я !

Сѣ́ла на колѣ́ночки, начала́ выворáчивать. Да ручóнки то́нкія, какъ пру́тики,—ничегó си́лы нѣтъ. Бро́сила ка́мень, запла́кала. Принялся́ Жи́линъ за замо́къ, а Ди́на сѣ́ла по́длѣ него́ на ко́рточкахъ, за плечó его́ дéржитъ. Оглянýлся Жи́линъ, ви́дитъ,—налѣ́во за горóй за́рево кра́сное загорѣ́лось, мѣ́сяцъ встаётъ. „Ну, ду́маетъ, до мѣ́сяца на́до лощи́ну пройти́, до лѣ́су добра́ться".

Поднялся́, бро́силъ ка́мень. Хоть въ колóдкѣ, да на́до итти́.

— Проща́й,—говори́тъ,—Ди́нушка! Вѣкъ тебя́ по́мнить бу́ду.

Ухвати́лась за него́ Ди́на, ша́ритъ по нёмъ рука́ми, и́щетъ, куда́ бы лепёшки ему́ засу́нуть. Взялъ онъ лепёшки.

— Спаси́бо, — говори́тъ, — у́мница. Кто тебѣ́ безъ меня́ ку́колокъ дѣ́лать бу́детъ?— и погла́дилъ её по голóвкѣ.

Какъ запла́четъ Ди́на,—закры́лась рука́-

ми, побѣжа́ла на́ гору, какъ ко́зочка пры́гаетъ, то́лько въ темнотѣ слы́шно—мони́сты въ косѣ по спинѣ побря́киваютъ.

Перекрести́лся Жи́линъ, подхвати́лъ руко́й замо́къ на коло́дкѣ, что́бы не бренча́лъ, пошёлъ по доро́гѣ,—но́гу воло́читъ, а самъ всё на за́рево погля́дываетъ, гдѣ мѣ́сяцъ встаётъ. Доро́гу онъ у́зналъ. Прямико́мъ итти́ вёрстъ во́семь. То́лько бы до лѣ́су дойти́, пре́жде чѣмъ мѣ́сяцъ совсѣ́мъ вы́йдетъ. Перешёлъ онъ рѣ́чку, побѣлѣ́лъ уже́ свѣтъ за горо́й. Пошёлъ лощи́ной, идётъ, самъ погля́дываетъ : не вида́ть ещё мѣ́сяца. Ужъ за́рево просвѣтлѣ́ло, и съ одно́й стороны́ лощи́ны всё свѣтлѣе и свѣтлѣе стано́вится. Ползётъ по́дъ гору тѣнь, всё къ нему́ приближа́ется.

Идётъ Жи́линъ, всё тѣни де́ржится. Онъ спѣши́тъ, а мѣ́сяцъ ещё скорѣе выбира́ется ; ужъ и напра́во засвѣти́лись маку́шки. Сталъ

подходи́ть къ лѣ́су, вы́брался мѣ́сяцъ изъ-за горъ, бѣ́ло, свѣтло́, совсѣ́мъ какъ днёмъ. На дерева́хъ всѣ листо́чки видны́. Ти́хо, свѣтло́ по гора́мъ, какъ вы́мерло всё. То́лько слы́шно—внизу́ рѣ́чка журчи́тъ.

Дошёлъ до лѣ́су—никто́ не попа́лся. Вы́бралъ Жи́линъ мѣ́сто въ лѣ́су́ потемнѣе, сѣ́лъ отдыха́ть.

Отдохну́лъ, лепёшку съѣ́лъ. Нашёлъ ка́мень, принялся́ опя́ть коло́дку сбива́ть. Всѣ ру́ки изби́лъ, а не сбилъ. Поднялся́, пошёлъ по доро́гѣ. Прошёлъ съ версту́, вы́бился изъ силъ,—но́ги ло́мятъ. Сту́питъ шаго́въ де́сять и остано́вится. „Не́чего дѣ́лать,—ду́маетъ,—бу́ду тащи́ться, пока́ си́ла есть. А е́сли сѣ́сть, такъ и не вста́ну. До крѣ́пости мнѣ не дойти́ ; а какъ разсвѣтётъ, ля́гу въ лѣ́су́, передню́ю, а но́чью опя́ть пойду́ “.

Всю ночь шёлъ. . . То́лько попа́лись два

тата́рина верхо́мъ,—да Жи́линъ издалека́ ихъ услыха́лъ, схорони́лся за де́рево.

Ужъ сталъ мѣ́сяцъ блѣднѣ́ть, роса́ па́ла, бли́зко къ свѣ́ту, а Жи́линъ до кра́я лѣ́са не дошёлъ.—„ Ну, ду́маетъ, ещё три́дцать шаго́въ пройду́, сверну́ въ лѣ́съ и ся́ду “. Прошёлъ три́дцать шаго́въ, ви́дитъ, лѣ́съ конча́ется. Вы́шелъ на край—совсѣ́мъ свѣтло́, какъ на ладо́нкѣ пе́редъ нимъ степь и крѣ́пость, и налѣ́во, близёхонько подъ горо́й, огни́ горя́тъ, ту́хнутъ, дымъ сте́лется и лю́ди у костро́въ.

Вглядѣ́лся—ви́дитъ : ру́жья блестя́тъ, казаки́, солда́ты.

Обра́довался Жи́линъ, собра́лся съ послѣ́дними си́лами, пошёлъ по́дъ гору. А самъ ду́маетъ : „ Изба́ви Богъ, тутъ, въ чи́стомъ по́лѣ, уви́дитъ ко́нный тата́ринъ : хоть бли́зко, а не уйдёшь “.

То́лько поду́малъ—глядь : налѣ́во на бу-

грѣ́ стоя́тъ тро́е тата́ръ, десяти́ны на́ двѣ. Увида́ли его́, пусти́лись къ нему́. Такъ се́рдце у него́ и оборвало́сь. Замаха́лъ рука́ми, закрича́лъ, что бы́ло силъ, свои́мъ :

— Бра́тцы ! Выруча́й ! Бра́тцы !

Услыха́ли на́ши,—вы́скочили казаки́ верховы́е. Пусти́лись къ нему́—наперерѣзъ тата́рамъ.

Казака́мъ далеко́, а тата́рамъ бли́зко. Да ужъ и Жи́линъ собра́лся съ послѣ́дней си́лой, подхвати́лъ рука́ми коло́дку, бѣжи́тъ къ казака́мъ, а самъ себя́ не по́мнитъ, кре́стится и кричи́тъ :

— Бра́тцы ! Бра́тцы ! Бра́тцы !

Казако́въ человѣ́къ пятна́дцать бы́ло.

Испуга́лись тата́ры,—не доѣзжа́ючи, ста́ли остана́вливаться.

И побѣжа́лъ Жи́линъ къ казака́мъ.

Окружи́ли его́ казаки́, спра́шиваютъ : ,, Кто онъ, что за человѣ́къ, отку́да ? ‘‘

А Жи́линъ самъ себя́ не по́мнитъ, пла́четъ и приговáриваетъ :

— Бра́тцы ! Бра́тцы !

Вы́бѣжали солда́ты, обступи́ли Жи́лина : кто ему́ хлѣ́ба, кто ка́ши, кто во́дки, кто шине́лью прикрыва́етъ, кто коло́дку разбива́етъ.

Узна́ли его́ офице́ры, повели́ въ кре́пость. Обра́довались солда́ты, това́рищи собрали́сь къ Жи́лину.

Разсказа́лъ Жи́линъ, какъ съ нимъ всё дѣ́ло бы́ло, и говори́тъ :

— Вотъ и домо́й съѣ́здилъ, жени́лся ! Нѣтъ, ужъ, ви́дно, не судьба́ моя́.

И оста́лся служи́ть на Кавка́зѣ. А Костылина то́лько ещё че́резъ мѣ́сяцъ вы́купили за пять ты́сячъ,—е́ле живо́го привезли́.

Коне́цъ.

1872

GENERAL NOTES ON RUSSIAN GRAMMAR AND SYNTAX

The following, being frequently-recurring points in which Russian syntax differs from English, are mentioned here once for all; other cases of a special nature are referred to in the notes.

1. *The Cases.*

The object in a negative sense is usually in the *genitive*; such expressions as 'there is not' (нѣтъ) and 'I have not' (у меня́ нѣтъ) also require the *genitive*, in all tenses (cf. p. 4, l. 6, p. 22, l. 8).

The *dative* is used after impersonal verbs and expressions; cf. p. 14, l. 9, and p. 54, l. 7.

The *accusative* is often used to express duration of time, cf. p. 12, l. 17, p. 34, l. 8.

The *instrumental*, besides being used to express the agent or instrument (cf. p. 30, l. 4) and after certain prepositions (cf. p. 3, ll. 5, 7) has many other unexpected uses; cf. p. 3, l. 1, p. 4, l. 14, p. 34, l. 8.

The use of the *instrumental* known as the 'predicative' does not occur in this text.

The *locative* case can only be used after one of the five *prepositions*: въ, на, о, по, при.

2. *The Article.*

There is no definite or indefinite article in Russian; but from the context it is usually clear which is implied, thus on p. 3, l. 8, невѣ́сту = 'a bride', and on p. 3, l. 15, невѣ́ста = 'the bride'.

3. *The Adjective.*

In the vocabulary only the long or 'attributive' forms of the adjective have been given; the short or 'predicative' forms are in most cases easily recognizable, the root being the same

and only the ending different, those of the short forms being the same as those of the substantives, e.g. стáрый, стáрая (long forms), старъ, старá (short forms). The short forms are used when the adjective is the *predicate*, as старá on p. 3, l. 4, but the long forms are also frequently used predicatively, cf. p. 5, l. 13, p. 58, l. 15.

4. *The Adverb.*

The *adjectival adverb* is identical with the *neuter* of the short or 'predicative' form of the adjective, e.g. тúхо, p. 4, l. 19, except in the case of adjectives in -скій, when it ends in -ски, e.g. по-рýсски, p. 17, l. 15.

5. *Comparison.*

When the word 'than' (чѣмъ) is omitted, the object compared is put in the *genitive*, cf. p. 36, ll. 2, 4.

6. *The Verb.*

The *present* tense of a *perfective* verb has *future* meaning; exceptions to this rule are mentioned in the notes each time they occur.

The *present* tense of the verb 'to be' (быть) is usually omitted, cf. p. 3, ll. 9, 15, p. 6, l. 1.

The verb 'to have' is usually expressed by a periphrasis and not by the verb имѣть, cf. p. 33, l. 8: у негó бы́ло = 'he had'.

Impersonal constructions are very common, cf. p. 3, l. 5, p. 14, l. 9: хóчется, p. 3, l. 14: придётся, p. 25, l. 1: слѣдуетъ, p. 46, l. 3: затóпало, p. 47, l. 2: дýмается; other common *impersonal* expressions are p. 11, l. 15: нельзя́, p. 26, l. 14: нáдо, p. 56, l. 1: жáлко; the *neuter* short form of the adjective is also frequently used impersonally, cf. p. 34, l. 11: трýдно бы́ло, p. 48, l. 20: бóльно, p. 49, l. 14: тяжелó, p. 54, l. 7: скýчно.

There is no passive finite verb in Russian; where we use the passive, Russian uses either the *reflexive* verb, or, more commonly, the 3rd person plural of the active verb, e.g. p. 3, l. 2: звáли = 'they called him' = 'he was called'. It is, however, to be noted that most *reflexive* verbs are not passive but merely intransitive or middle, cf. p. 3, ll. 10, 11, 12, p. 27, l. 10.

There is no subjunctive in Russian ; its place is taken by the conditional tense (formed by the past tense with the conditional particle бы, which is sometimes joined to the conjunction что and appears as чтобы, чтобъ), or by чтобы and the infinitive.

For the means of rendering the English idiom ' one ' (French ' on '), cf. p. 8, l. 7, p. 22, l. 4, p. 33, l. 19, notes.

7. *Negations.*

In Russian two negatives are frequently necessary where in English only one is required, cf. p. 4, l. 6.

8. *Order of Words*

In Russian what seems to us the natural order of words is often inverted, always with the object of giving additional emphasis to the prominent word, thus on p. 3, l. 1 : служи́лъ ... ба́ринъ, the verb comes first, and the subject last, ба́ринъ being the emphatic word ; p. 3, l. 4, similarly ; p. 3, ll. 4–5 : стара́ я ужъ ста́ла, the *predicate* is placed first for emphasis, as in Irish-English ' it's old that I've grown ' ; p. 3, l. 13, similarly.

ABBREVIATIONS IN NOTES

acc.	= accusative.	*ipfv.*	= imperfective.
ad.	= adjective.	Lat.	= Latin.
av.	= adverb	l., ll.	= line, lines.
cf.	= compare.	lit.	= literally.
comp.	= comparative.	*loc.*	= locative.
dat.	= dative.	*masc.*	= masculine.
dim.	= diminutive.	*neut.*	= neuter.
Eng.	= English.	*nom.*	= nominative.
fem.	= feminine.	p.	= page.
Fr.	= French.	*pfv.*	= perfective.
gen.	= genitive.	*pl.*	= plural.
Germ.	= German.	*pres.*	= present.
Gk.	= Greek.	*ref.*	= reflexive.
Gram.	= Grammar.	sc.	= understand.
i.e.	= that is.	*si.*	= singular.
imp.	= impersonal.	*superl.*	= superlative.
inf.	= infinitive.	trans.	= translate.
inst.	= instrumental.	vocab.	= vocabulary.

The reference Gram. is to *A School Russian Grammar* by E. G. Underwood (pub. Blackie & Son, Ltd., 2*s.* 6*d.*), in which Russian accidence is dealt with in a simple way.

For a fuller treatment of Russian Grammar, both Accidence and Syntax, see *Russian Grammar* by Nevill Forbes (pub. Oxford University Press, 6*s.*).

NOTES

Title. Púshkin was the author of a poem entitled 'A Prisoner of the Caucasus', and Mr. Aylmer Maude relates with what satisfaction Tolstoy told him in 1902 that whenever people now referred to *A Prisoner of the Caucasus* they usually meant Tolstoy's story, not Púshkin's once more famous poem.

PAGE **3**. 1. на Кавка́зѣ: the Russians always say 'on the Caucasus' where we say 'in the Caucasus'.

офице́ромъ, a common use of the *inst.*, when a special condition or temporary capacity is implied = 'as an officer'.

оди́нъ here = 'a certain', cf. notes, p. 5, ll. 12, 18, and p. 8, l. 7, p. 23, l. 20, p. 52, l. 12.

2. ба́ринъ = 'gentleman'; generally 'master' in relation to 'servant', or 'sir' used when addressing a superior. Cf. also: жить ба́риномъ = 'to live in style', with the same use of the *inst.* as in l. 1.

зва́ли его́ Жи́линъ 'they called him' = 'his name was'.

4. стара́ = short or *predicative* form of the *ad.* ста́рый.

5. ста́ла = 'have become', 'have grown', cf. l. 13; when followed by an *imperfective infinitive*, this verb is used as an auxiliary with the meaning 'began' (in the *past*, cf. p. 7, l. 10), and 'shall' (in the *present*, cf. p. 22, l. 9).

хо́чется, *imp. ref.* verb, the *dat.* of the person interested being often understood, here sc. мнѣ = 'I want', 'I should like'. This is a vaguer, more impersonal, and more uncontrollable, but no less strong, expression of desire than я хочу́.

7. а тамъ и съ Бо́гомъ; тамъ here = 'then', и = 'if you like' or 'by all means', the whole phrase = 'and then if you like, God speed, go off' (съ Бо́гомъ alone = 'God speed', lit. 'with God').

8. и here = 'what's more'.

10. есть, sc. у ней = 'she has some property'.

полю́бится тебѣ́—мо́жетъ (sc. быть) *imp. ref.*, cf. l. 5 = 'you may take a fancy to her', lit. 'she will please thee, may be.'

полю́бится and же́нишься are both *perfective* verbs, and the *pres.* tenses of such verbs have almost always *future* meaning (for apparent exceptions, cf. p. 4, l. 7, p. 8, l. 7, notes).

11. совсѣ́мъ = 'for good and all', lit. 'quite'.

12. Жи́линъ и : the word 'и' in Russian often occurs in unexpected places, and in such cases always has some special emphasis ; here it implies 'thereupon', i.e. the letter set him thinking.

въ са́момъ дѣ́лѣ = 'in very fact' (lit. 'deed'), 'indeed', 'it's really true'.

13. плоха́ ужъ стару́ха ста́ла = 'the old lady had got really ill', 'was really failing' ; ужъ often loses its meaning of 'already' and can be translated 'really' ; cf. also l. 4.

14. и не here = 'never again'.

придётся : *imp. ref.*, cf. l. 5, lit. = 'it will come itself' = 'it will fall to (my) lot' = 'perhaps I may never see her again'.

пое́хать : note this common use of the *inf.* alone implying intention = 'I might as well go', 'I think I'll go'. N.B. мнѣ is understood ; cf. p. 26, l. 11.

Page **4**. 2. поста́вилъ, lit. 'made to stand', 'set' ; the Russian idiom therefore resembles the English : 'to stand a drink'.

3. ведра́ : the noun after the numerals 2, 3, and 4 is always in the '*gen. si.*', which is in reality the old *dual* number.

4. во́дки, partitive *gen.*, from во́дка, *dim.* of вода́ = 'water', is the name of the rye or potato spirit which is the commonest of Russian alcoholic drinks.

6. днёмъ, но́чью : *inst.* of times and seasons = 'by day', 'by night'.

7–9. The *perfective present* (= 'future') used in this sort of sentence refers to events taking place habitually or frequently in the past, somewhat like the 'historic present' in English ; translate : 'hardly would any of the Russians walk or ride away from the fort, when the Tartars would either . . . or . . . ', or 'whenever any of the Russians went any distance, however small ' . . ., cf. l. 20 on this page.

7. кто is here, as often, used for кто́-нибудь, cf. кого́, p. 5, l. 1.

10. въ недѣлю: this is the Russian idiom for our '(twice) a week'.

14. лѣтомъ: *inst.* of times and seasons = 'in summer'.

17. верхо́мъ = 'on horseback', the same use of the *inst.* as in l. 1 on p. 3, really = 'as the upper part'; this is the only way of saying in Russian 'on horseback' (cf. ве́рхомъ = 'quite full', or 'over and above', the same word but with different accent), cf. also p. 58, l. 14.

19. бы́ло; sc. на́до.

вёрстъ; the numbers from 5 upwards, except 21–24, 31–34, &c., require the *gen. pl.*

20. то— то—' at one time they would stop . . .', cf. lines 7–9 on this page.

Page **5**. 1. у кого́: 'some one's', cf. p. 4, l. 7.

3. по́лдни (*acc.*) is another less common form of the word по́лдень (*masc.*) = 'midday', 'noon', lit. 'half-day', cf. по́лночь (*fem.*) = 'midnight'.

5. такъ и = 'simply', 'literally', a meaning which these two words in conjunction often have.

9. дойдётъ = 'till the transport should come up', lit. 'shall'.

11. а не у́ѣхать ли: 'and then Zh. thought: "Why shouldn't I ride off alone . . . ?" ', cf. p. 3, l. 14, for this use of the *inf.* and *dat.*

12. одному́ = 'alone', cf. p. 3, l. 1.

14. и́ли не ѣздить: 'or shall I not ride on?', cf. p. 3, l. 14.

18. одни́ in the *pl.* = 'only' or 'alone', here = 'alone'. Cf. p. 3, l. 1.

мо́чи нѣтъ is an idiom meaning 'I can't stick it', 'I have no patience', lit. 'have no strength (sc. to wait)'.

19. да и = 'and what's more'.

20. хоть вы́жми (*imperative* from вы́жать), lit. 'even wring out the shirt on me' = 'my shirt is so wet you could wring it out'.

PAGE 6. 2. Cf. l. 5 on p. 5, note.

7. такъ here = 'then'.

10. стéпью, *inst.* of direction and manner: 'through the *steppe*', cf. p. 11, l. 12.

да here, as often, means 'and'.

12. тóлько here = какъ тóлько = 'as soon as'.

13. Жúлинъ и говорúтъ: the 'и' here has the force of 'at this point', trans.: 'then Zh. says', or '... said', cf. p. 3, l. 12.

15. нá гору: a number of the monosyllabic prepositions, when they govern substantives of one or two syllables (also sometimes numerals), especially when indicating motion, take the accent off the substantives on to themselves, as here; no rule can, however, be laid down for this practice, and the examples must be learnt by careful observation.

а то is an idiom meaning 'or else', lit. 'but that'.

18. 'But K. then says', or '... said', cf. l. 13 on this page.

19. что = 'what's the good of ...'.

PAGE 7. 5. въ табунѣ, sc. he had bought it direct from the breeders, not from some other owner, and under these circumstances this was a high price!

6. жеребёнкомъ, for this use of the *inst.*, cf. p. 3, l. 1 = 'as a foal'.

7. тóлько: cf. p. 6, l. 12, note.

8. на десятúну мѣста: trans. 'about 100 yards' distance', strictly 115 yards; десятúна is usually a square measure = about $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

10. человѣкъ here is *gen. pl.*; when the number follows trans. 'about ...'.

сталъ, cf. p. 3, l. 5, note.

12. на скакý: *loc. si.* taken by some *masc.* substantives after prepositions въ and на, in which cases the accent always falls on the ending -ý, cf. въ садý = 'in the garden', на берегý = 'on the bank', and many others, cf. p. 18, l. 3; p. 61, ll. 7, 18.

14. во всѣ лошадúныя нóги: sc. 'as fast as the horse's legs could carry him', lit. 'into all the horse's legs'.

17. на here = 'as regards'.

18. споткнёшься, sc. е́сли.

пропа́ло, *past* from пропа́сть = ‘ to disappear ’, ‘ to be lost ’, ‘ to perish ’ ; here sc. де́ло, trans. ‘ it’s all up ’.

20. заме́сто, a popular form of вме́сто = ‘ instead of ’, trans. ‘ instead of waiting ’.

Page **8**. 2. что есть ду́ху : sc. ‘ at full speed ’, lit. ‘ what there is of speed ’ ; the alternative *gen. si.* is taken by a great many *masc.* nouns, especially when, as here, there is partitive meaning, but cf. p. 59, l. 9, p. 61, l. 6, and p. 62, l. 4. Another common form of the expression is во весь дух ъ ; дух ъ, lit. = ‘ spirit, mind, humour ’ ; N.B. in the plural : дух и́ = ‘ perfume ’, ду́х и = ‘ ghosts ’.

5. верте́ть takes the *inst.*

6. Ж. ви́дить—де́ло пло́хо : lit. ‘ Zh. sees—the business is bad ’, N.B. де́ло пло́хо are in the *nom.* ; this construction, called ‘ paratactic ’, of two principal sentences where we should employ a principal sentence and a clause, is very common in narration, especially after verbs of ‘ seeing and hearing ’ ; in translation the *conjunction* ‘ that ’ may be added, though this is not always necessary to make good sense, cf. p. 13, l. 5, p. 14, l. 11, p. 17, l. 20, p. 28, l. 7, notes.

7. съ одно́й ш. = ‘ merely with one’s sword ’, cf. p. 5, l. 12.

сде́лаешь = ‘ one can do (nothing) ’ ; ‘ one ’ is often rendered by the 2nd person singular ; for this use of the *perfective present* preceded by не to denote impossibility of achievement, cf. p. 47, l. 6, note.

11. добре́е, *comp.* of до́брый, is a very rare word ; ‘ better ’ is usually rendered by лу́чше.

да и : cf. p. 5, l. 19, note.

13. да here, as very frequently = ‘ but ’.

14. уде́ржитъ = ‘ he can’t hold it in ’, for this use of the *perfective present* preceded by не, cf. p. 47, l. 6, note.

20. чертей́ : *gen. pl.* of чёртъ ; nom. pl. : че́рти.

Page **9**. 3. ро́стомъ, *inst.* of size = ‘ in stature ’.

да : cf. p. 8, l. 13, note.

9. по нёмъ : по with the *loc.* usually = ‘ after ’, here trans. ‘ at ’.

11. о́земь is a contraction from объ зе́млю = 'against the ground'; cf. p. 6, l. 15, note.

со всего́ ма́ху: lit. 'from (its) whole stroke', trans. 'with all its might'; махъ = the swinging of the arm in delivering a blow or stroke, a 'swooping'; this is the 'partitive' genitive in -у, cf. p. 8, l. 2.

Жи́лину на́ ногу = 'fell on Zhílin's leg'; Жи́лину is the 'possessive' *dat.*; for the accent on 'на' cf. p. 6, l. 15, note.

13. хотѣ́лъ here, as often = 'he was about to' . . .

14. вонючіе: N.B. this is *nom. pl.* although тата́рина is *gen. si*; in these cases the *adjective* can be either in the *gen. pl.* or *nom. pl.*, cf. p. 12, l. 8, note.

16. да: cf. p. 8, l. 13, note.

18. 'у него́ въ глаза́хъ' is much more idiomatic Russian than 'въ его́ глаза́хъ' would be.

19. сѣделъ: *gen. pl.* of сѣдло́; the accented ѣ throughout the plural of this word is pronounced as though it were spelt ё (i.e.: уо́).

20. ему́: 'possessive' *dat.*, cf l. 11.

за́: cf. p. 6, l. 15, note.

Page **10**. 5. серде́чная: *ad.* formed from се́рдце = 'heart', sc. 'darling'.

6. на́ бокъ: cf. p. 6, l. 15, note.

7. до земли́ не достаётъ = 'it cannot reach the ground (with its feet)', sc. 'cannot grip'.

8. такъ и: cf. p. 5, l. 5, note.

свищетъ = *pr.* from свиста́ть = lit. 'to whistle', trans. 'was gushing out'.

9. на with the *acc.* of measure means 'to the extent of'.

12. всё is very frequently used, as here, adverbially = 'kept on', 'ever', 'continually', 'nothing but'.

14. и паръ вонъ: паръ lit. = 'steam', and вонъ is an exclamation = 'away', 'out!', trans. 'and breath left her', 'and all was over'.

Page **11**. 1. In description two verbs are in Russian often put, as here, in the same sentence without the conjunction 'и', where in English 'and' would be essential.

3. то́лько и is an idiomatic expression, lit. 'only and', here trans. 'the only thing he sees in front of him is . . .', cf. p. 14, l. 7, note.

4–5. да : cf. p. 6, l. 10, note.

6. голова́ у Ж. : cf. p. 9, l. 18, note.

8. обтере́ть, sc. глаза́.

9. ключи́цѣ, cf. vocab. This noun is derived from ключъ = 'key'. Cf. Lat. clavis, Fr. clavicule, Eng. clavicle.

10. съ горы́ на́ гору : trans. 'from one hill to another', 'up and down the hills'. For the accent on на, cf. p. 6, l. 15, note.

11. въ бродъ : въ here = 'by means of', trans. 'by fording'.

12. лощи́ной : *inst.* of direction and manner = 'along', 'following the . . .', cf. p. 6, l. 10.

14. да : cf. p. 8, l. 13, note.

16. ещё : the exact equivalent of 'encore' in French = 'yet, again, still'; here : 'yet another'.

17. (за)па́хнуть = 'to smell of . . .' takes the *inst.*

18. забреха́ли = 'began to bark'; the prefix 'за' compounded with a verb often gives it inceptive force.

19. послѣза́ли (from послѣза́ть) : an alternative form for слѣзли (from слѣзть = 'to dismount'); both are perfective; this verb is used when the action of a number of individuals is referred to.

Page **12**. 2. All verbs of 'flinging' in Russian take the *inst.*

5. нога́ецъ : a Nogáy; the name of a certain Tartar tribe.

скула́стый = 'with prominent cheek-bones'; an adjective formed from скула́ = cheek-bone.

въ одно́й руба́хѣ = 'with only a shirt on'; cf. p. 3, l. 1, p. 5, ll. 12, 18, and p. 8, l. 7, notes.

8. чурба́на : cf. p. 4, l. 3, note; дубо́выхъ is here *gen. pl.* in apposition to чурба́на, but the *nom. pl.* can also be used in such cases, cf. p. 9, l. 14, note.

9. наса́жены refers to чурба́на, and, like два, is in the *nom.*

11. Жи́лину : 'possessive' *dat.*

13. на навозъ = 'on to a heap of manure'.

14. помя́гче (по and *comp.* of мя́гкій) : по prefixed to the

comp. has the effect of the English 'rather', here sc. 'where it was softer than elsewhere', i.e. 'where it was softest'.

17. всю ночь : *acc.* of duration of time.

PAGE **13**. 1. по́дъ гору, lit. 'under the hill', is the Russian for 'down hill'; as regards the accent on 'подъ', cf. p. 6, l. 15, note.

3. ней is an alternative form of неѝ (for ей), *gen. si.* of она́.

5. ви́дитъ : cf. p. 8, l. 6, note ; trans. 'he sees a young T. woman coming' . . .

10. въ спинѣ̀ подра́гиваетъ, trans. 'her back quivers', lit. 'she quivers in the back'.

за́ руку = 'by the hand'; cf. p. 6, l. 15, nòte.

11. въ одно́й : cf. p. 8, l. 7, p. 12, l. 5, notes.

13. вчера́шній is an adjective formed from вчера́ = 'yesterday', trans. 'of yesterday' (вчера́ is really an old *gen.* of ве́черъ = 'evening', possibly connected with Lat. 'vesper').

15. въ башмака́хъ на бо́су но́гу = 'in shoes on (lit. on to) his bare feet' ; observe that 'башмака́хъ' is in the *pl.* and 'но́гу' in the *si.*; always in the *acc.* in this phrase ; босо́й, босъ, 'bare', is used only of the feet, otherwise го́лый is used, or нагой́ = 'naked'.

17. зало́млена (cf. vocab.), lit. 'broken', trans. 'set well back', 'tilted'.

18. самъ = 'himself' ; this curious idiom does not mean that it was unusual for him to stroke his own beard, but is a way of saying : '. . . and at the same time he . . .', '. . . while he . . .'.

PAGE **14**. 2. храпъ = 'nose' (of animals only) ; in Russian here the *singular* is used, cf. p. 13, l. 16.

3. въ однѣ̀хъ p. = 'only in shirts', cf. p. 13, l. 11, note.

4. порто́къ : *gen. pl.* of порткѝ = 'trousers' (N.B. this is not the usual word).

5. ку́чкой : *inst.* of manner = 'in a heap'.

6. какъ у́хнетъ : the *perfective present* preceded by какъ is used in narration to describe a single event which took place in the past, somewhat like the 'historic present' in English ; when this forms the principal sentence, as on p. 17, l. 4, какъ

loses its original meaning and becomes a mere expletive, which sometimes cannot be rendered in translation, sometimes is the equivalent of our 'just'; when this forms a clause and is followed by a principal sentence, as on p. 31, l. 2, какъ can be rendered by 'as soon as', 'whenever', 'no sooner . . . than . . .'; *this* sentence is a mixture of the two, trans. 'no sooner did Zh. blow at them than they . . .' or 'Zh. just blew at them, and they . . . ', cf. p. 17, l. 4, p. 31, l. 2, notes.

7. то́лько . . . : supply some such words as 'all you could see was . . . ', sc. they were running so quickly, cf. p. 11, l. 3.

10. хоть бы . . . : the equivalent of an optative = 'If only they would come . . .'. For the conditional tense of the verbs see Gram., pp. 34 and 42.

11. слы́шитъ : cf. p. 13, l. 5, p. 8, l. 5, notes.

13. черновáтенькій is *diminutive* of черновáтый, 'black-ish', referring both to the colour of his hair and eyes and also to his small stature = 'a little black-haired fellow'; such *diminutive* adjectives often have also *intensive* meaning, cf. p. 39, l. 12, note.

16. всё, cf. p. 10, l. 12, note.

Page **15**. 3. проговори́лъ = 'said'; the prefix про- has no particular force in this word, merely making it *perfective* (говори́ть = 'to speak', 'to say').

5. на при́толоку : при́толока usually = 'lintel', here probably means some sort of cross-bar on which he leant his elbows.

7. такъ . . . и = 'just as if', cf. p. 5, l. 5, note.

9. на ко́рточки (formed from кортѣ́ть = 'to watch for eagerly in a crouching position') : really a *feminine substantive*, used only in the *plural* ; trans. 'she sat down crouching' (it is always used of the frequent Oriental attitude of 'sitting on one's heels', 'on one's haunches').

10. по-сво́ему : lit. 'according to his own (way)', trans. 'in his own language'; cf. говори́те-ли вы по-ру́сски? = 'do you speak Russian?'

12. всё : cf. p. 10, l. 12, note.

13. „ корошо́, уру́съ !" (correctly : „ хорошо́, ру́сскій") :

an imitation of the pronunciation of the Tartar ; trans. ‘ Good, Russian ’.

18. всё : cf. l. 12.

20. что́бы пить ему́ да́ли : trans. ‘ that they should give him something to drink ’ ; cf. p. 14, l. 10, note.

Page **16**. 2. въ дверь : ‘ въ ’ with the *acc.* usually means ‘ into ’ ; in this, and in some other expressions, e.g. ‘ въ окно́ ’, it is used where we say ‘ out of . . . ’.

4. лѣ́тъ трина́дцати = ‘ of about 13 ’, cf. p. 7, l. 10.

лицо́мъ : cf. ро́стомъ, p. 9, l. 3, note.

8. на пола́хъ = ‘ on the skirts ’ ; N.B. пола́ = ‘ the skirt or flap ’, especially of a coat, or of a table ; полъ = ‘ floor ’ (cf. p. 18, l. 13), and also = ‘ sex ’ ; по́ле = ‘ field ’.

9. оторо́чено : a common *impersonal* use of the *past participle passive*, trans. ‘ it was bordered with ’.

19. колѣ́нъ : *gen. pl.* from колѣ́но after the *comp.* ни́же, sc. ‘ than ’.

Page **17**. 4. какъ она́ пры́гнетъ . . . ; какъ in narration, followed by the *perfective present*, as here, loses its original meaning of ‘ how ’, and indeed, when it introduces the principal sentence, as here, ceases to be either a conjunction or an adverb ; it can only be rendered approximately by our ‘ just ’, and the verb must either be put in the *past*, as it refers to an action in the past, or be rendered by the ‘ historic present ’, e.g. ‘ she just jumped away ’, or ‘ she just hops off ’, cf. p. 14, l. 6, p. 31, l. 2, notes ; какъ коза́ ди́кая = ‘ like a wild goat ’.

8. пре́снаго (‘ partitive ’ *gen.*) : ‘ some unleavened bread ’ ; used with ‘ water ’ this word means ‘ fresh ’.

12. погоди́ is the *present indeclinable participle* of the *perfective* verb погоди́ть and has the force of a *past*, ‘ having waited ’ = ‘ after a bit ’.

15. по-ру́сски : cf. p. 15, l. 10, note.

17. съ коло́дкой = ‘ with the shackles (sc. on his feet) ’.

18. такъ и воро́титъ = ‘ it (sc. the fact of being in the fetters) simply turns his foot on one side ’.

въ сто́рону : lit. ‘ into the side ’ = ‘ to one side ’, ‘ on one side ’.

19. ногáйцемъ : *inst. si.* from ногáецъ.

20. ви́дитъ : cf. p. 8, l. 6, note.

домóвъ дéсять = ‘about ten houses’, cf. p. 7, l. 10, note ; see Gram., p. 30 ; дéсять домóвъ would mean ‘exactly ten houses’.

Page **18**. 1. цéрковь и́хняя = ‘their (i.e. the Tartars’) church’. The Tartars of the Caucasus are Mohammedans. И́хній is a colloquial expression, ‘their’ in the literary language being always rendered by ихъ = ‘of them’.

2. сѣ́длахъ, cf. p. 9, l. 19, note.

3. въ поводу́ (*loc. si.* from повóдъ, cf. p. 7, l. 12, note) = ‘by the bridle’.

5. самъ : cf. p. 13, l. 18, note.

6. всё : cf. p. 10, l. 12, note.

8. хорóшая ; the strictly *predicative* form is хорошá ; see Gram., p. 23 ; when, as here, the noun is *followed* by the long or *attributive* form, one can translate as follows : ‘the room was a nice one’.

11. всё въ серебрѣ́ = ‘all in silver’, sc. inlaid with silver, or with silver mountings.

13. пóломъ : cf. p. 16, l. 10.

15. вóйлоки in the *plural* = ‘pieces of felt’.

17. въ одни́хъ = ‘wearing nothing but their slippers’, of course this only refers to their feet ! i.e. they had no *boots* on.

Page **19**. 2. бýза is a drink made by Mohammedans throughout the Near and Middle East from maize, and is not intoxicating.

6. къ сторонѣ́ = ‘on one side’ ; cf. p. 17, l. 17, note.

13. слю́ни is the *collective plural* of слюнá.

20. подýли : before prayer Mohammedans always do this to drive away the evil spirits.

Page **20**. 2. одúнъ изъ ; this preposition is always required in Russian where we say ‘one of’.

5. Кáзи-Мугáмедъ = Kazi-Muhamed ; ‘h’ in foreign words is usually represented in Russian by ‘r’, though ‘x’ would be more approximate in sound.

6. самъ : cf. p. 13, l. 18, note.

11. всё : cf. p. 10, l. 12, note.

17. какъ here = какъ то́лько = ‘as soon as’, cf. p. 6, l. 12, note.

17–18. присыла́ли-пришлю́тъ : in the first case the *imperfective* verb (присыла́ть) is used to convey the idea of *uncertainty* whether they will send any money at all ; in the second the *perfective* (присла́ть) is used to convey the idea of ‘as soon as they *do* send it . . . ’.

20. мно́го ли = ‘is it much ransom that . . .’.

Page 21. 7. всё : cf. p. 10, l. 12, note.

9. же = ‘then’.

10. 500 = пять сотъ.

11. всѣ вдругъ = ‘all at the same time’. N.B. here not ‘suddenly’, but ‘at once’.

15. да : cf. p. 6, l. 10, note.

18. ма́ло : *av.* ‘little’, here, as often, sc. ‘too little’ ; the adverb is usually, as here, the short or *predicative* form of the *neuter adjective* ; вы́купу is the ‘partitive’ *gen.*, but cf. p. 8, l. 1, and p. 20, l. 20, notes ; 500 is here in the *gen.* after ма́ло, sc. пяти́ сотъ.

19. 200 = двѣсти.

Page 22. 1. ме́ньше : sc. за м. = ‘for less’.

2. а не : sc. е́сли = ‘if you don’t . . . ’.

3. поса́дятъ, нака́зывать бу́дутъ : trans. ‘you will be put into a hole and punished . . . ’ ; when the pronoun is omitted and the verb is put in the *3rd pers. pl.*, it is often equivalent to the impersonal ‘on’ in French or ‘man’ in German, and may be translated by the passive in English, though here it can also be translated literally : ‘they will . . .’.

4. съ ни́ми что робѣть, то ху́же : ‘(in dealing) with them the more one is afraid the worse it will be’, the English idiom ‘one’ is often, as here, rendered by the *infinitive* in Russian ; for other ways of rendering it, cf. p. 8, l. 7, and p. 22, l. 3, notes ; что . . . то . . . here really stands for чѣмъ бо́льше . . . тѣмъ . . ., and is a colloquial construction. ху́же is *comp.* of худо́й.

5. на́ ноги : cf. p. 6, l. 15, note.

7. такъ : here, as often = ‘then’, ‘in that case’, cf. p. 6, l. 7.

8. же = ‘ even ’.

да и = ‘ and moreover ’, cf. p. 5, l. 19, note.

9. писáть не стáну : cf. p. 3, l. 5, note.

да и : cf. l. 8 on this page.

16. по-йхнему = ‘ in their (language) ’, cf. p. 15, l. 10, p. 17, l. 15, p. 18, l. 1, notes.

молодéцъ : formed from молодóй = ‘ young ’, lit. ‘ a youth ’, has acquired the meaning of ‘ brave fellow ’.

17. самъ : cf. p. 13, l. 18, note.

Page **23**. 1. сталъ на своёмъ : стать на своёмъ = ‘ to insist ’, ‘ to stick to one’s opinion ’, some such word as слóво (word) may be supplied, lit. ‘ to take stand on one’s own . . . ’.

2. 500 = пятú сотъ, *gen.* after *comp.*

а у. : sc. éсли.

5. сáми : cf. p. 13, l. 18, note.

10. такъ и : cf. p. 5, l. 5, note.

11. и егó = ‘ him too ’.

12. другъ дрýгу : is the Russian for ‘ to one another ’, cf. vocab.

14. какъ съ нимъ дѣ́ло бы́ло : lit. ‘ how the affair had been with him ’, i.e. ‘ what had happened to him ’, cf. p. 4, l. 14.

16. стáла : here = ‘ came to a standstill ’.

20. одногó хозя́ина : *gen.* of possession, ‘ the property of one ’, i.e. ‘ they both belonged to one and the same master ’.

Page **24**. 1. кто : here used for ‘ котóрый ’ = ‘ which of the two ’, sc. ‘ he who ’, ‘ whoever ’.

3. всё : cf. p. 10, l. 12, note.

6. вотъ . . . и here = ‘ and so (as a result) . . . ’.

9. мóжетъ = мóжетъ быть, cf. p. 3, l. 10, note.

11. такъ и here = ‘ so also ’.

хотúте, sc. éсли.

убивáйте : the use of the *imperfective* here implies ‘ you may kill me ’, and is not a *command*.

12. пóльзы : *gen.* after не бýдетъ ; cf. the English idiom : ‘ It will not be of any advantage to you ’.

500 : cf. p. 23, l. 2, note.

14. какъ вскочи́тъ = вскочи́лъ, it is impossible to translate какъ here, cf. p. 14, l. 6. p. 17, l. 4, notes.

17. „пиши́ “ : sc. he makes the gesture of wr̃iting.

18. 500 = пять сотъ, *acc.*

Page **25**. 1. какъ слѣ́дуетъ : a very common impersonal expression : ‘as is due’, ‘properly’, the *present* of слѣ́довать = ‘to follow (rules, &c.)’.

2. весели́й : the shorter form of the *comp.*, the full form being весели́ѣе ; the meaning is identical.

4. самъ : cf. p. 13, l. 18, note.

6. са́мую : this pronoun is used to form the *superlative*, see Gram., p. 26.

черке́ску : Черке́сы are the *Circassians*, one of the most famous of the Caucasian mountain peoples ; черке́ска is a kind of cloak originally worn by them.

7. хоть жени́ться : lit. ‘even to be married’, i.e. ‘fit to be married in’.

10. уйду́тъ : sc. ‘(for if I do,) they will run away’.

на́ ночь (cf. p. 6, l. 15, note) = ‘at nightfall, for the duration of the night’.

12. твоя́ хоро́шъ : твоя́ here = ты, моя́ = я; the Tartar cannot speak Russian correctly ; cf. p. 15, l. 13, note ; the whole sentence probably meant, ‘if you are good and write the letter, I’ll be good to you’.

14. Ж. съ К. : this is the Russian way of saying ‘Zhílin and Kostýlin’.

16. соло́мы кукуру́зной = ‘some maize straw’, воды́ = ‘some water’, хлѣ́ба = ‘some bread’, ‘partitive’ *gen.*

Page **26**. 1. мѣ́сяцъ цѣ́лый : *acc.* of ‘duration of time’.

2. всё : cf. p. 10, l. 12, note.

4. то́лько и . . . что . . . : lit. ‘only and . . . what’, this idiom comes to mean ‘nothing . . . but’, ‘all that he gave them was . . .’, cf. p. 11, l. 3, p. 14, l. 7, notes.

6. лепёшками печёный : *inst.* of comparison = ‘baked in the form of little round cakes’. Note this common use of the instrumental, cf. p. 31, l. 11.

а то = ‘or else’, ‘at other times’.

7. ещё разъ = 'once again'.

всё : cf. p. 10, l. 12, note.

8. присы́лки : *gen.* after ждать ; a verbal noun = 'the sending', formed from присыла́ть = 'to send'.

по цѣ́лымъ днямъ = 'for whole days at a time', *dat. pl.*

10. когда́ придётъ : sc. '(till the time) when (he thinks) the letter will come'.

11. ма́тери : *dat.* of мать ; the construction of the *dative* and the *infinitive* is very common in questions, usually as to a particular course of action, cf. что мнѣ дѣ́лать = 'what am I to do?' ; here translate : 'where can (my) mother get so much money?' cf. p. 3, l. 14, p. 5, ll. 11, 14, notes.

12. и то = 'even as it was'.

13. тѣмъ (*inst.*) = 'lived for the most part on that which'.

14. е́сли with the *infinitive* and the *dative* = 'if she has got to collect . . .', cf. l. 11, above.

500 = пять сотъ.

на́до here = 'it will mean nothing short of . . .', lit. 'one must'.

15. въ коне́цъ : lit. 'into the end', sc. 'utterly', 'finally'.

Богъ дастъ, sc. е́сли.

17. а то : cf. l. 6, above.

Page 27. 1. пру́тья is the 'irregular' *pl.* of прутъ.

а here = 'for you must know that . . .'.

на here = 'at'.

10. смѣю́тся, а не смѣ́ютъ : from 'смѣя́ться' ('to laugh') and 'смѣ́ть' ('to dare') respectively ; the former is only used as a 'reflexive' verb, though the reflexive pronoun in such cases merely implies that the verb is *intransitive*, giving it the value of a verb in the *middle voice* in Greek.

14. на́ утро (cf. p. 6, l. 15, p. 25, l. 10, notes) = 'in the morning', sc. 'early in the morning', 'the next morning' ; the common expression у́тромъ (*inst.* of times and seasons) means 'in the morning', sc. 'some time during the morning'.

16. лоску́тья is the 'irregular' *plural* of лоску́тъ.

17. по-сво́ему : cf. p. 15, l. 10, note.

18. на : the preposition is needed because the *reflexive intransitive* verb is used.

PAGE **28**. 4. самá : cf. p. 13, l. 18, note.

6. чегó (for отчегó) = 'why'.

7. дýмалъ водá, sc. что : 'he thought (that it was) water', cf. p. 8, l. 6, note.

9. какъ врáдуется : cf. p. 14, l. 6, p. 17, l. 4, p. 24, l. 14, notes = 'and wasn't she just pleased!'

11. забúла въ ладóши = 'began to clap her hands together', cf. p. 11, l. 18, note ; for this use of въ, cf. p. 11, l. 11, note.

13. съ тѣхъ поръ = lit. 'since those times', a very common expression = 'ever since then' ; порá = 'time, season', cf. до тѣхъ поръ = 'until then'.

14. крадýчи = 'surreptitiously', 'stealthily', *present indeclinable participle* from красть = 'to steal'.

молокá : 'partitive' *gen.*, cf. the French 'du lait'.

а то = 'or again . . .'.

18. а то : cf. l. 14, above.

такъ = 'so', here sc. 'then'.

20. бросúть и убѣжúть : in narration the *perfective present* is often used, as here, to describe an action which took place frequently in the past, like our 'historic present', trans. 'she flings it down and runs away (sc. whatever she had brought)', or 'she would fling it down and run away', cf. p. 4, ll. 7–9, 20, p. 5, l. 1, notes.

PAGE **29**. 3. нá : cf. p. 6, l. 15, p. 10, l. 9, notes.

5. стоúтъ (from стоя́ть = 'to stand', N.B. стóить = 'to cost' ; стóитъ = 'it costs') : this verb (стоя́ть) is often used with reference to the weather and to the action of the elements, when a long continued action is implied ; translate here : 'there is a prolonged din (*or* roar) in the hills' ('historic present') as a result of the rushing water.

6. вотъ usually = the French 'voici', 'voilà', but in narration is often used, as here, to continue a description, like our 'and then . . .'.

какъ here = 'when'.

7. у here = 'from'; this preposition is always used after verbs of 'begging' and 'asking'.

9. оперúлъ: lit. 'he put feathers to it', sc. he furnished it with 'blades' like the wheel of a water-mill.

на двухъ концáхъ = 'on the two ends (sc. of the pin)', двухъ is the *loc.* of два.

11. лоскутко́въ: 'partitive' *gen.*

Page **30**. 2. давáй починю́: in these expressions давáй means 'let', the whole phrase = 'let me mend it', lit. 'give will mend (it)'.

4. взялъ разобрáлъ: notice the omission of и (and), cf. p. 11, l. 1, note.

8. нéчего дéлать, sc. бы́ло = 'there was nothing to be done', sc. he didn't want it! lit. 'there is nothing to do'; this is the Russian idiom for our 'there is no help for it'.

и то here = 'even that'.

12. кто . . . кто . . .: this use of the double *relative pronoun* is the equivalent of our 'one . . . another . . .'; на here = 'from, belonging to'; починúть, sc. 'for him to mend it'.

13. принесётъ: cf. p. 28, l. 20, note.

14. привёзъ, from привезти́; the simple verb is везти́ = 'to convey', not to be confused with вести́ = 'to lead', though the pronunciation is identical; 'привёзъ' strictly implies 'carting' goods, but here it probably only means that it was a largish quantity of tools, more than could be carried in one hand, which would be 'принёсъ'.

16. по-и́хнему: cf. p. 22, l. 16, note.

17. кото́рые . . . кото́рые: this use of the double *relative pronoun* is like that in l. 12 above = 'some . . . others . . .'; note that 'кото́рый' can be used as an *adjective*, but 'кто' cannot.

19. всё: cf. p. 10, l. 12, note.

Page **31**. 2. какъ уви́дитъ = 'as soon as he saw him, he would . . .', 'whenever he saw', the *perfective present* here implies frequent repetition in the *past*, as we might say, 'whenever he should see him'; this use of какъ as a *conjunc-*

tion must not be confused with that mentioned on p. 17, l. 4, p. 24, l. 14, and p. 28, l. 9 ; it resembles rather the use on p. 14, l. 6, and is the same as that in l. 15 on this page : 'какъ увúдитъ '.

3. былъ . . . у нихъ . . . : ' There was also an old man who belonged to their community '.

4. жилъ онъ : in narration the verb is often put first.

6. мечéть : an Arabic word, *mesjid*.

8. на шáпкѣ у негó : this is more idiomatic than 'на егó шáпкѣ ' would be.

11. крючкóмъ : *inst.* of comparison = ' in the shape of a hook ', cf. p. 26, l. 6.

12. зубóвъ нѣтъ : lit. ' there are no teeth ', sc. ' he had no teeth '.

13. бывáло (*neut. sing. past* of бывáть) : lit. ' it used to be ' ; this word is often inserted with a verb in the *present* (*imperfective* or *perfective*) following or preceding it, to denote frequency of action in the past = ' he used to walk about '.

14–15. подпирáется . . . озирáется . . . ; in Russian colloquial narration it is a common practice to employ verbs which rhyme, as here ; cf. p. 64, l. 6.

15. какъ увúдитъ : cf. l. 2 above.

16. такъ и : here = ' immediately, the same instant '.

17. пóдъ гору here = ' down *the* hill '.

19. вúдитъ : cf. p. 8, l. 6, note.

Page **32**. 4. стойтъ на колѣ́ночкахъ : sc. ' he was kneeling ' ; колѣ́ночки is *dim.* of колѣ́ни = ' the knees ', ' irregular ' *pl.* of колѣ́но, but really the old *dual* ; the regular *pl.* колѣ́на has acquired the meaning of ' generations '. ' To kneel down ' is стать на колѣ́ни ; Russian has no verb ' to kneel '.

7. какъ взвúзгнетъ = взвúзгнулъ : cf. p. 24, l. 14, note.

12. самъ : cf. p. 13, l. 18, note.

20. махáть takes the *inst.* = ' waves his hands at . . .'.

Page **33**. 4. что э́то за старúкъ : lit. ' what this (is) for an old man ' = ' what sort of an old man this was ' ; in such phrases the *pronoun* is always in the *neuter* regardless of gender or number. Notice that in this idiom the *substantive*, although

governed by 'за', remains in the *nominative*; it is supposed to have been borrowed very early from the German 'was ist das für . . . '.

5. э́то . . . = 'that is a great man', cf. note above.

6. пе́рвый джигѝтъ = 'the boldest', 'most renowned (of our tribe)'; пе́рвый = lit. 'first', and джигѝтъ = 'an expert horseman', 'a hero' generally, cf. p. 22, l. 14.

8. у него́ было: lit. 'to him there was three wives' = 'he had three wives . . .'.

16. бро́силъ воева́ть: 'he has given up fighting'; the verb воева́ть is from the same root as война́ = 'war'.

въ Ме́кку: Tartars are Mohammedans and therefore make pilgrimages to Mecca.

17. отъ э́того, lit. 'from this (sc. cause)' = 'for that reason'.

19. ва́шего бра́та: lit. 'your brother', sc. 'the likes of you', 'you and yours', i.e., in this case, the Russians in general; this is a very common idiom, and need not refer especially to Russians, e.g. 'нашъ братъ' = 'my lot', 'me and my folk', and may merely = 'one'.

20. вели́тъ . . .: lit. 'he orders (us) to kill you', sc. 'he says you ought to be killed'; велѣ́ть takes the *dat.* of the direct object.

да here = 'but'.

Page **34**. 2. да here = 'and also'.

полюби́лъ = 'have grown fond of'.

я тебя́ не то . . .: this sentence is elliptic, lit. 'I thee not that, what to kill' = 'not only would I not dream of killing you', не то что comes to mean 'not only not', 'let alone . . .'.

3. я бы те́бя . . .: 'I would not even begin to let you go, if I had not given my word'; the conditional particle 'бы', goes with 'сталъ'.

4. не́ далъ: notice that in the *masculine* не takes the accent, as also не́ дало, не́ дали, but, N.B., *feminine*: не дала́.

самъ: cf. p. 13, l. 18, note.

8. мѣ́сяцъ: cf. p. 26, l. 1, note.

10. какъ = 'as soon as', такъ = 'then', cf. p. 31, l. 15.

11. у себя́ = 'at his quarters'.

12. отъ here = 'on account of . . .'.

да = 'but'.

13. подъ стѣ́ну : *acc.* because descriptive of 'motion under'.

14. что впо́ру : что is for такъ что = 'so that', впо́ру = 'big enough', 'of the right size', from въ по́ру, lit. = 'into the measure'.

то́лько бы . . . узна́ть, an elliptic construction = 'if only I could get to know . . .', cf. p. 5, l. 11, note.

16. да = 'but'.

да не . . . : the 'correct' construction would be : никто́ изъ тата́ръ не ска́зываетъ = 'none of the Tartars tell (one)'; here никто́ is made to agree with тата́ры, but this is not 'good grammar'!

18. вотъ in narration often, as here = 'and so', cf. p. 29, l. 6, note.

какъ here = 'when'.

Page **35**. 2. уѣзжа́лъ (*imperfective*) = 'was leaving'.

3. ма́лому here = 'his son'.

съ глазъ его́ не спуска́ть = 'not to let him out of his sight'; глазъ is *gen. pl.* of глазъ.

6. не велѣ́лъ in Russian means 'forbade'.

10. пойдёмъ со мной, lit. 'let us go with me' is the Russian idiom for 'let's go together'.

13. смотрѣ́ть : the same idiom as in English, 'the hill, to look at, was not far' = 'did not seem far'.

15. The effectiveness and picturesqueness of the following well-known descriptive passage is largely due to the wonderful simplicity of the narration.

шёлъ, шёлъ is the Russian idiom for 'went on, and on'.

16. на по́лдни (*acc.*) = 'towards the south', lit. 'midday', cf. French 'le midi', cf. p. 5, l. 3.

17. за сара́й : *acc.*, because it means *direction*, 'looking behind . . . (one could see)' . . .

18. отъ here = 'going up from', 'beyond'.

20. промéжъ : this is an alternative and more colloquial form of мéжду = 'between, among'; these prepositions can take either the *gen.* or *inst.*

PAGE 36. 1. всё here = 'ever'.

2. вы́ше всѣ́хъ : lit. 'higher (than) all' = 'highest of all'; вы́ше is the *comp.*, and the *gen.* is required after the *comp.* when the word for 'than' (чѣмъ) is omitted, cf. l. 4. For formation of superlative see Gram., p. 26.

4. ша́пкой : *inst.* of comparison, 'like a (peaked) cap', i.e. conical in shape.

5. на here = 'to', 'towards'.

всё here = 'without interruption'.

7. и́хняя : i.e. 'the Tartars', cf. p. 18, l. 1.

9. на рѣ́чкѣ : sc. 'on the bank of the rivulet'.

12. горы́, *gen. si.*, after двѣ ; го́ры =*nom. pl.*

15. то́чно = 'as it were' ; the literal meaning is 'exactly'.

17. до́ма : sc. here, of course, not his *own* home, but amongst his own people, brother officers, &c.

18. ви́дитъ : cf. p. 8, l. 6, note.

то́чно here = 'in very fact'.

20. и here emphasizes туда́ : 'it was in *that* direction that he must escape', or 'thither, therefore . . .'.

PAGE 37. 7. маячитъ = 'was moving indistinctly to and fro'; this verb is from the same root as маякъ, which now = 'lighthouse' or 'signal tower', but originally meant merely any prominent thing which stuck up out of the ground and waved about, and therefore caught the eye.

то́чно here = 'as it were'.

8. ду́мается ему́ : the *impersonal reflexive* is vaguer than 'онъ ду́маетъ' would be = 'he fancies', cf. p. 3, l. 5, note, and хо́чется in l. 13 of this page.

10. слы́шно—му́лла прокрича́лъ = 'one could hear the *mulla* crying'; for this construction cf. p. 8, l. 6, note.

12. всё : cf. p. 10, l. 12, note.

13. и here = 'at all'.

17. въ : the preposition is not necessary in English, but is in Russian, sc. 'that very night'.

18. мѣ́сяца : here of course = ' moon ' ; мѣ́сяцъ originally meant ' the measurer ' and hence came to mean both ' moon ' and ' month ', which words are also, of course, cognate etymologically ; the word луна́, which now also is used for ' moon ', and is the same as the Latin ' luna ', originally merely meant ' a glare ', and is never used by Russian peasants for the ' moon '.

на бѣду́, lit. ' on to misfortune ', = ' to (his) misfortune ', ' as ill-luck would have it '.

19. къ in expressions of time means ' towards ', ' by '.

быва́ло : for this expression cf. p. 31, l. 13, note ; here a contrast is drawn between their *usual* method of homecoming from their marauding expeditions and their mournful behaviour on this occasion ; translate : ' usually ' or ' frequently ' or ' generally they used to come home '. Russian here uses the ' historic ' present.

Page **38**. 1. го́нятъ : the Russians in narration often prefer two principal verbs instead of one verb and a participle ; in English it would be : ' they used to come home driving . . .', cf. p. 8, l. 6, p. 11, l. 1, notes.

съ собо́ю = ' along with them '.

2. на : the preposition is superfluous in English but necessary in Russian.

11. разу́лись, from разу́ться = ' to take off one's boots ' ; cf. обу́ться = ' to put on one's boots ' (обу́ть = to provide a person with footwear, cf. p. 25, l. 1).

13–14. спе́реди and сза́ди are ' compound ' adverbs, formed with the *preposition* съ = ' from ', lit. ' from in front ', ' from behind ' ; but they can also be used as prepositions, as here, in l. 14, where сза́ди = ' behind ' and governs the *genitive*.

Page **39**. 4. In such sentences in Russian two negatives are always necessary : ' Not one (of them) stirs '. The *perfective present negatived* in narration often has the meaning of ' never so much as . . . ', especially with such verbs as these in ll. 3, 4, but cf. p. 47, l. 6, note.

то́лько слы́шно = ' only (so much was) audible ', ' the only thing one can hear is the leaves . . . ', cf. p. 11, l. 3, p. 26, l. 4, and p. 37, l. 10, notes.

10–11. подъ подмы́шки = ‘under the arms’, *acc.* because motion is indicated. The preposition ‘подъ’ here is really redundant : мы́шка and мы́шца both mean ‘muscle’, i.e. a little mouse (мышь =mouse), because the biceps as it works up and down resembles a mouse running up and down (Latin : musculus) ; мы́шка came later to mean especially the arm-pit, and взять подъ мы́шки = to take (any one) under *or* by the arm-pits.

11. подъ лы́тки = ‘under the knees’, *acc.* because motion under is indicated.

12. полего́нечку = ‘very gently’ ; this is a compound *dim.* adverb formed with по (indicating manner) from лёгонькій, which is a *diminutive* of лёгкій = ‘light, gentle’ ; the ‘*diminutives*’ in such cases have the effect of *superlatives*, curiously enough = ‘very, very gently’, cf. p. 14, l. 13, note.

13. ему́ = ‘his’.

15. камышу́ : ‘partitive’ *genitive* = ‘some rushes .

17. въ here = ‘at’.

къ here = ‘of’.

Page **40**. 3. по́здалъ : in the *masculine past* of разда́ть the accent goes on to the prefix which appears as роз-, which is really the original form of раз-.

де́негъ : ‘partitive’ *genitive* : ‘some money’, cf. ‘de l’argent’.

6. на́ утро, cf. p. 27, l. 14, note.

ви́дитъ : cf. p. 8, l. 6, note.

9. рукава́ is ‘irregular’ *nom. acc. pl.* of рука́въ.

ручи́щи : *nom. acc. pl.* of ручи́ще, which is the *augmentative* of рука́ = ‘a great, big hand *or* arm’ ; the *augmentatives* in -ище are *neuter* but all have *nom. acc. pl.* in -и.

11. кобы́лѣ го́лову : lit. ‘to the mare the head’ = ‘the mare’s head’.

13. свѣжева́ть : from свѣ́жій = ‘fresh’ ; this verb comes to mean ‘to dress and to skin’ an animal.

кулачи́щами : кулачи́ще is the *augmentative* of кула́къ = ‘a fist’.

17. къ ры́жему : sc. ‘to his house’ = ‘at his house’.

19. бу́зу : cf. p. 19, l. 2, note.

20. до́ма : sc. 'they all remained in the village'.

PAGE 41. 1. ви́дитъ : cf. p. 8, l. 6, note.

въ обѣ́дъ : въ here = 'to', 'to go to'.

3. человѣ́къ де́сять : cf. p. 7, l. 10, note.

5. то́лько here = то́лько что, 'only just'.

11. да какъ же = 'but how can we possibly . . .'.

и here = 'even'.

14. да и : 'and what's more we shan't get there in (one) night', туда́ is understood, въ = 'in the course of'.

15. а не, sc. е́сли : 'well, and if we don't . . .'

въ лѣсу́ : *loc. si.*, cf. p. 7, l. 12, note.

16. лепёшокъ, *gen. pl.* of лепёшка = 'a quantity of'.

что жъ is an invocation : 'surely you wont . . . ?' or 'to what purpose . . . ?'

17. сидѣ́ть implies 'to stop behind'.

пришлю́тъ, sc. е́сли : 'its all right, if they do send (the requisite amount) of money'.

18. а то here = 'but on the other hand'.

вѣдь : lit. = 'know'—an old *imperative* from an obsolete verb meaning 'to know'; now it is a *conjunction* and has the meaning of 'inasmuch as', 'for', like the French 'donc'; here it can be translated 'it is possible (that)', or 'you must realize (that)'.

и here = 'also'.

не собери́тъ here means: 'they may not be able to collect (the full amount)'.

19. на то, что is the equivalent of потому́ что = 'because' (lit. 'on (account of) that, that . . .').

и́хняго : 'their (man)' = 'one of their lot', cf. p. 18, l. 1, note.

PAGE 42. 5. чтобъ и : sc. 'so that it should be also possible for K. to . . .'.

6. и сидя́тъ они́ : the effect of this order of the words is: 'and there they sit, waiting'.

что́бы зати́хло = 'for it to get quiet'.

7. то́лько : cf. p. 6, l. 12, note.

11. а here = 'now you must know that . . .'.

сторóжка былá : 'the master had a guard', i.e. 'guard was kept over his place'; сторóжка here = the action of keeping watch, the agent being specified in the next line.

12. прe- is a *superlative prefix* : two adjectives are frequently joined together in Russian in this way to express superlativeness.

16. чуть свúстнулъ : свúстнуть is an *instantaneous* or *semelfactive* verb = 'he just barely gave one whistle'.

лепёшки : *gen. si.*

20. загáйкалъ : a verb formed from гай, which is a word used to egg on animals to give chase.

Page **43**. 1. гайть = 'go for him !' 'see him off !' 'fetch him out !'

3. объ here = 'against his legs', cf. p. 40, l. 11, note.

6. тóлько слы́шно, cf. p. 39, l. 4, note ; the description of the scene is made much more vivid by this simple construction and by the frequent use of the 'historic' present.

7. да here = 'and'.

нúзомъ, the *instrumental* here indicates *locality* (cf. p. 11, l. 12, note) : 'down below', 'along the valley'.

8. звёзды : throughout the *plural* of звёздá the ё is accented and is pronounced like ë, i.e. 'yo', cf. сёдла, p. 9, l. 19.

14. тóлько отошлú = 'barely' or 'no sooner had they gone off', supply 'when . . .', cf. p. 42, l. 7, note.

слы́шатъ—запёлъ : cf. p. 8, l. 6, note.

15. бесмúлла ильрахмáнъ are Arabic words meaning 'in the name of God, the merciful'—the beginning of the mulla's invocation to prayer pronounced from the minaret.

Page **44**. 1. съ Бóгомъ! = '(let us be) with God', the equivalent of our 'God be with us'; this is a very common expression, especially, as here, when starting on a journey ; it is often said *to* the departing, as much as our 'God speed', but also very commonly by the travellers themselves.

2. пошлú here = 'they started off'.

3. подъ here = 'down'.

4. лощи́ной : the *instrumental* here indicates *direction* : 'along the valley ', 'by the valley '.

да ни́зомъ стои́тъ : '(there was) a thick mist but it kept low down on the ground ', the *instrumental* implies 'along the ground '; for стои́тъ cf. p. 29, l. 5, note.

5. виднёшеньки is a *diminutive* from видны́ (= 'visible '), and means 'as clear as clear could be ', cf. p. 39, l. 12, note.

7. свѣжо́ : supply бы́ло.

11. да here = 'and '.

14. всѣ но́ги = 'the whole of my feet '.

15. да here = ' well then . . .'.

16. прошёлъ here = 'he walked a short way '.

того́ : lit. 'still worse (than) that ' = 'still worse than before '.

17. всё : cf. p. 10, l. 12, note.

19. обдерёшь, supply е́сли.

а = а е́сли : the *conditional conjunction* is very frequently omitted in conversation.

Page **45**. 7. чужо́й : sc. not that in which they had been living.

8. наза́дъ на́до : sc. итти́.

да here = 'and then '.

9. въ here = 'up '.

до́лженъ here = 'there ought to be ', sc. judging by my previous observation.

11. дай (*imperative* of дать) here = ' let me ', cf. p. 30, l. 2, note.

12. въ кровй is the Russian equivalent for our 'covered with blood '.

13. ты ле́гче пры́гай : the use of the *personal pronoun* with the *imperative* is very common in the colloquial language, as in English.

14. вотъ такъ ! = 'look, like this ! '

16. Cf. p. 44, ll. 17, 18.

18. всё идётъ = 'keeps going '.

19. такъ и есть is the Russian idiom for 'in very fact ', 'as true as life ', 'there it really was '.

20. по клочка́мъ is the Russian for 'in bits', 'in pieces'.

Page **46**. 1. послѣ́днее, lit. 'last, uttermost', comes to mean 'absolutely the whole of . . .', 'absolutely all . . .'.

2. иду́тъ here = 'they keep going'.

3. зато́пало : when the action of the elements, or sounds, &c., are being described, an *impersonal* use is frequently made of the verb, and the substantive is, as here, put in the *instrumental* ; in translating, the best thing is to put the *substantive* into the *nominative* and make the verb depend on it, thus here : 'hoofs began to stamp', or 'the stamping of hoofs was heard', lit. 'IT began to stamp with hoofs'.

6. они́ . . . = 'they would stop, and then IT would stop' = 'whenever they did, IT did' ; cf. p. 4, l. 20, note.

8. на свѣ́тъ = 'towards the light'.

ло́шадь—не ло́шадь is the Russian idiom for 'it seemed a horse, and yet it wasn't like a horse'.

10. фа́ркнуло—слы́шитъ : lit. 'it snorted . . . he hears', i.e. he (Zhílin) heard it snort, cf. p. 8, l. 6, note.

11. что за . . . : for this idiom and this use of 'за' cf. p. 33, l. 4, note ; lit. 'what for a marvel!' = 'what an extraordinary thing!'.

12. какъ ша́ркнетъ =ша́ркнулъ, cf. p. 32, l. 7, note = 'it just dashed off'.

13. по here = 'through', cf. p. 6, l. 15, note.

15. такъ и упа́лъ : 'simply fell down, literally fell down', cf. p. 5, l. 5, note.

стра́ху : *gen. si.* of страхъ, but стра́ха is also used, though not in this particular phrase ; cf. p. 8, l. 2, note.

17. э́то : 'that is' ; for this use of э́то cf. p. 33, l. 6, note.

20. высожа́ры : this word is formed from the root выс- = 'high', and жаръ = 'heat, glow' : hence 'the glow on high', and is a popular name for the 'Great Bear' constellation.

Page **47**. 1. а туда́ ли . . . нѣтъ ли . . . = 'but whether they were going thither (i.e. the right way) or not, they do not know' ; in Russian не туда́ = 'not in the right direction', similarly не такъ = 'not right', 'wrong' (*adverb*).

2. ду́мается : cf. p. 37, l. 8, note.

4. везли́ = 'they (i.e. the Tartars) had brought him'.

свои́хъ = 'his own (folk)', i.e. the Russians.

вёрстъ де́сять : cf. p. 7, l. 10, note.

5. нѣ́ть here = не́ было, 'there was not any . . .'.

да и = 'and moreover it was . . .'.

6. не разберёшь : the *2nd person singular* is frequently used in Russian to give the equivalent of our idiom 'one', for which there is no exact Russian rendering ; не followed by the *perfective present* often expresses the impossibility of achievement, here = 'one couldn't make out a thing' ; cf. p. 8, l. 7, note.

8. какъ хо́чешь : sc. сдѣ́лай = 'you do as you like, but . . .'.

не пойду́ : sc. да́льше.

у меня́ но́ги is more idiomatic than мои́ но́ги.

12. разсерди́лся = 'got angry' ; the prefix 'раз-' here has no particular meaning, разсерди́ться is merely the *perfective* of серди́ться = 'to be angry' ; the root 'серд-' means 'middle' (cf. се́рдце = 'heart', с(е)реда́ = 'Wednesday', the middle of the week, середи́на = 'centre', and is common to most Indo-European languages, cf. Gk. *καρδία*, Latin, cor ; Fr. cœur ; German, Herz ; English, heart).

14. такъ here = 'in that case'.

же = 'for my part'.

17. ничего́ не вида́ть is an idiom meaning 'there is nothing to be seen'.

пе́редъ собо́й = 'in front of one'.

19. слы́шать : cf. p. 8, l. 6, note.

20. за here = 'against'.

Page **48**. 3. такъ и есть : cf. p. 45, l. 19, note.

ко́нный : derived from 'конь', the old word for a 'horse', which is still the ordinary name for it in all the other Slavonic languages, but in Russian has acquired the value of our word 'steed', cf. ко́нница = 'cavalry', коновалъ = 'veterinary surgeon'.

8. себѣ́ подъ носъ, lit. 'under his nose', sc. 'to himself, in an undertone'.

самъ : cf. p. 13, l. 18, note.

11. пронёсъ Богъ = 'God has carried (him) past (us)'.

13. силъ моихъ нѣтъ, lit. 'of my strengths there is not' = 'I have no strength left'.

15. да какъ here = 'and when'.

16. обхватило тума́номъ, cf. p. 46, l. 3, note = 'the cold fog got hold of him'.

17. онъ и разсолоде́лъ : и here = 'simply', 'he simply all went to pieces', lit. 'got thoroughly fermented'.

да = 'and besides'.

19. какъ закричи́тъ : cf. p. 17, l. 4, note.

Page **49**. 1. такъ и : cf. p. 5, l. 5, note.

2. что here = 'why'.

вѣдь here = 'don't you realize that . . .', cf. p. 41, l. 18, note.

4. что . . . = 'what am I to do with him?' cf. p. 3, l. 14, note.

5. не годи́тся = 'it is a bad thing', 'it is not right'.

6. на зако́рки : sc. 'on my shoulders'.

7. ужъ here = 'really'.

9. подъ ля́жки : *acc.* here because motion is indicated.

12. за here = 'by'.

пле́чи : *nom. acc. pl.* of плечо́.

14. тяжело́, supply бы́ло.

но́ги то́же, sc. '*his* feet also'. . .'.

15. нагнётся, подпра́витъ, подки́нетъ (sc. его́) : the use of the *perfective present* in these verbs, in narration, as here, implies constant repetition of an action, and makes it more vivid than the use of the *imperfective present* of a (*frequentative*) verb, which one might expect to be used, would do ; as we say in English : 'first he would . . ., then he would . . .', in description of an action in the past, cf. p. 46, l. 6, note.

20. по-сво́ему : cf. p. 22, l. 16, note.

Page **50**. 4. пропа́ли: sc. мы: 'we are lost', cf. p. 7, l. 18, note.

5. тата́ръ is here *gen. pl.*, 'some Tartars', cf. French 'des . . .'.

за . . . въ . . . here = 'in pursuit of us'.

7. на lit. 'at', here = 'as regards', sc. in an unfriendly way.

8. и here has the effect of 'and it was the devil who . . .'.

дёрнулъ is always used in this idiom, lit. 'tugged', 'twitched', = 'made me . . .', 'drove me to . . .'.

9. съ собо́й = 'with me'.

оди́нъ бы я давно́ ушёлъ = 'alone I should have got away long since'.

11. за что here = 'why'.

тебѣ́ . . . пропада́ть : this use of the *infinitive* and the *dative* is the equivalent of our 'should' : 'why should you perish . . .', cf. p. 49, l. 4, note.

14. броса́ть : here the *imperfective* is used, to imply a general rule of conduct ; on p. 49, l. 5, the *perfective* бро́сить was used in the same phrase, referring rather to the actual single action ; the general meaning is, of course, the same.

16. съ версту́ : съ with *acc.* always implies approximation = 'a *verst* or so'.

всё here = 'the whole way'.

лѣсъ идётъ = 'the forest goes' = 'continues', 'through forest the whole time'.

17. не вида́ть : cf. p. 47, l. 17, note.

18. какъ бу́дто here = 'it seemed as if', or 'must have begun to . . .'.

заходи́ть here has the meaning of переходи́ть = 'to come across *or* over' (sc. the sky).

19. не вида́ть : cf. l. 17.

звѣ́здъ : cf. p. 43, l. 8, note.

Page **51**. 1. пришёлъ, у доро́ги : this is an elliptic construction, and some such words must be supplied as : 'he came to a place where by the roadside was a . . .'.

родничо́къ : *dim.* of родни́къ = 'spring', 'well' ; from the root : род- = 'birth', hence 'source' (cf. роди́тель = 'parent').

4. дай : cf. p. 45, l. 11, p. 30, l. 2, notes : in this sense it can be followed either by a *perfective infinitive* or a *perfective present*.

5. лепёшекъ : *gen. pl.* = 'some'.

7. то́лько here = 'barely', cf. p. 43, l. 14, note.

10. голоса́ : *nom. acc. pl.* of го́лосъ.

13. зауськали : 'set them on the scent', *perfective* of у́ськать = to say 'усь' to an animal, to 's-s-s' a dog.

17. и here = 'also'.

чужіе here = 'not from the а́улъ where they had been living'.

Page **52**. 4. уже́ не, ужъ не in Russian always means 'no longer', lit. 'already not'.

6. на here = 'at'.

7. на here = 'in'.

10. и . . . пришёлъ : 'and . . . came too'.

12. дѣ́лать : cf. p. 49, l. 4, note.

одни́ here = 'some', cf. p. 3, l. 1, notes.

18. надѣ́лать has the force of 'to go and make a lot of'.

и, sc. 'and it is a . . .'.

19. уби́ть : the *infinitive* is often used in Russian instead of an *imperative*, or to convey the idea of necessity ; here : 'they must be killed', or 'kill them'.

ко́нчено : from ко́нчить, lit. 'it is finished', here = 'and there's an end of the matter', 'and have done with it'.

Page **53**. 4. че́резъ in expressions of time usually means 'in', 'after', here = 'in a fortnight'.

8. бума́ги : 'partitive' *gen.*, 'some paper'.

10. арши́нъ пяти́ = 'about five *arshins* deep' ; арши́нъ is *gen. pl.* of арши́нъ.

15. свѣ́тъ here = 'the open', the whole phrase = 'they did not let them roam about'.

16. да here = 'and'.

19. ста́ла here = 'began' (*intransitive*), a somewhat rare use of the verb, which in this sense is usually followed by an *infinitive*.

всё : cf. p. 10, l. 12, note.

Page **54**. 1. и here is emphatic = 'and even', or 'and Zh. too'.

3. бы́ло : this part of the verb быть = 'to be' is very frequently used with the past of a *perfective* verb, and in such

cases implies an unsuccessful attempt or an incompleted action ; it is sometimes difficult to determine whether the action had actually begun or not, but in this case it evidently had, as the Tartar saw him at it ; in this case one can translate 'he tried to begin to dig' or 'he had actually begun to dig' ; in other cases it may merely mean 'to be on the point of . . .'.

12. и : cf. p. 6, l. 14, note.

14. на- here implies 'to make a number of', cf. p. 52, l. 18, note.

16. какъ here = 'when'.

17. на is superfluous in English, but necessary in Russian here.

19. какíе-то : sc. лю́ди = 'some people or other (sc. but he couldn't tell exactly who)'.

20. помина́ютъ про : lit. 'are mentioning about' = 'are talking about' ; N.B. помина́ть = 'to mention' and по́мнить = 'to remember', both from the same root ; помина́ть can also = 'to remember', cf. p. 58, l. 1, note.

Page **55**. 4. какъ бы . . . не . . . = 'lest'.

9. мони́сты : 'irregular' *nom. pl.* of мони́сто.

10. такъ и : cf. p. 5, l. 5, note.

13. что here = отчего́ : 'why ?' cf. p. 49, l. 2, note.

15. по одно́й : по with the *dat.* often means 'at the rate of', here : 'one by one'.

16. не на́до : this is the Russian idiom for 'don't', 'I don't want . . .', which meaning it has here, but of course it can also have the literal meaning of 'it is not necessary' or 'it is forbidden'.

18. сама́ : cf. p. 13, l. 18, note.

Page **56**. 4. такъ here = 'then'.

12. ве́черомъ : the *inst.* of time and season = 'in the evening'.

13. всё : cf. p. 10, l. 12, note.

18. на́ голову : cf. p. 6, l. 15, note.

19. шестъ, N.B. = 'a pole', шесть = 'six', and шерсть (*f.*) = 'wool'.

тотъ here = 'the further'.

20. ты́кается : the more usual *present* of this verb is that used on p. 11, l. 2.

PAGE **57**. 10. сама́ : cf. p. 13, l. 18, note.

у лица́ : у here = 'in front of (her) face'.

11. всё = 'kept on', 'the whole time'.

ма́шетъ : this is an alternative *present* of маха́ть, cf. p. 32, l. 19.

что here = 'to indicate that (he must speak) softer'.

молъ, from мо́лвить, an old word meaning 'to speak', 'to say', is a particle frequently employed by peasants, the equivalent of our 'says he', 'says she'; here it has rather the meaning of 'she meant', and refers to Dina.

17. и . . . не . . . = 'not even'.

18. ужъ here = 'in truth'.

мнѣ . . . не вы́йти = 'I am not destined to get out of this place', for this construction of dative and infinitive, which, negatived, denotes impossibility of achievement, cf. p. 3, l. 14, note.

19. и = 'even'.

PAGE **58**. 1. не помина́й ли́хомъ : trans. 'don't bear me ill will', lit. 'do not remember (me) with evil'; a common form of farewell, when one's conscience is not quite clear.

2. In Russia it is always customary for comrades to kiss each other, even though not relations, on saying good-bye.

4. ра́за два = 'once or twice', cf. p. 7, l. 10, note.

7. изо всѣхъ силъ is the Russian idiom for 'with all one's might', cf. p. 61, l. 13, note.

10. на мѣсто, sc. 'to the place where it came from'.

а то : sc. е́сли = 'or else, if they . . .'.

12. подъ here = 'down'.

13. подъ here = 'under'.

14. замо́къ = 'lock', N.B. за́мокъ = 'castle', the same word but with a different accent. Cf. мука́ = 'flour', and му́ка = 'torment', до́ма = 'at home', but дома́ ('irreg.' *pl.* of домъ) = 'houses'.

15. собьётъ : for this use of the *perfective present* cf. p. 47, l. 6, note.

16. да и нело́вко : 'and what's more it was awkward (for him to get at it, besides its being strong)'.

17. съ here = 'down'.

20. дай, я ! = 'let me (sc. try) !' cf. p. 51, l. 4, note.

PAGE **59**. 2. ничего́ is used adverbially here = 'at all'.

8. до мѣсяца = 'before the moon gets up'.

9. лѣсу : 'irregular' *gen. si.* in -у, cf. p. 8, l. 1, note.

12. вѣкъ : *acc.* of duration of time ; lit. = 'century', 'age', here = 'for the rest of my life'.

14. по (with the *loc.*) here = 'all over', cf. p. 9, l. 9.

15. куда́ бы + *inf.* : 'where she could . . .'.

20. какъ запла́четъ : 'she suddenly burst into tears', cf. p. 17, l. 4, note.

PAGE **60**. 2. то́лько : sc. '(she skipped so lightly) in the darkness (that the) only (thing) one could hear (was) . . .', cf. p. 14, l. 7 ; p. 8, l. 6, notes.

7. всё : cf. p. 10, l. 12, note.

9. итти́, sc. на́до.

то́лько бы = 'if only he could' . . .

13. самъ : cf. p. 13, l. 18, note.

не вида́ть followed by a *gen.* = '. . . is not in sight', cf. p. 47, l. 17, note.

14. съ in such phrases = 'on', lit. 'from'.

15, 16, 18, всё : cf. p. 10, l. 12, note.

18. тѣни : the *gen.* is required after держа́ться = 'to keep to'.

PAGE **61**. 2. бѣло, supply бы́ло : 'it was', i.e. the whole scene.

4. какъ here = какъ бы = 'as though'.

5. то́лько, cf. p. 60, l. 2, note.

6. лѣсу, cf. p. 59, l. 9, note.

никто́ не попа́лся is the Russian idiom for 'he met no one', lit. 'no one happened to meet him'.

7, 18. лѣсу́ : is *loc. si.*, cf. p. 7, l. 12, note.

8, 9. N.B. съѣлъ is from съѣсть = 'to eat up', past tense of съѣсть (*perfective* of съѣда́ть) ; сѣлъ is from сѣсть = 'to sit down' (*perfective* of сади́ться). The retention in the compound

verb of the ъ is merely a convention of orthography, the pronunciation is identical.

12. съ верстý, cf. p. 50, l. 16, note.

13. силъ : сúла is often in Russian used in the plural, cf. p. 58, l. 8 ; the whole of this phrase, with the verb = 'he exhausted himself utterly', бúться alone meaning 'to struggle'.

стýпитъ . . . останóвится : for this construction cf. p. 49, l. 15, note = 'he would . . . and then would . . .'.

16. éсли : *the infinitive* is very frequently used in conditional clauses : 'if I . . .'.

такъ и here = 'then in truth . . .'.

17. мнѣ не дойтú : for the construction cf. p. 57, l. 18, note.

какъ here = 'as soon as'.

18. ля́гу is from лечь = 'to lie down' (*perfective* of ложúться).

20. попáлись = 'he only met' . . ., cf. l. 6 above.

Page **62**. 3. росá : cf. Latin : ros ; French : rosée.

9. какъ на ладóнкѣ : the equivalent of our 'as plain as a pikestaff', is a common colloquialism ; ладóнь is 'the palm of the hand', but is often used as meaning any flat smooth surface ; ладóнка is *dim.*

15. съ послѣдними сúлами : cf. p. 61, l. 13, note : here the whole phrase, with собрáлся = 'he made a final effort' ; it is a very common idiom.

16. самъ : cf. p. 13, l. 18, note.

17. избáви Богъ : lit. 'God deliver' (*imperative* of избáвить), here = 'God preserve' ; the construction is elliptic and 'éсли' must be supplied before 'тутъ'.

19. уйдёшь = 'one wouldn't be able to get away', cf. p. 47, l. 6, note.

20. тóлько here = 'no sooner had he . . .'.

Page **63**. 1. десятúны нá двѣ = 'about 230 yards', cf. p. 7, l. 8, note.

2–3. такъ . . . и : cf. p. 5, l. 5, note.

4. что бы́ло силъ : lit. 'what there was (to him) of strengths' = 'with all his strength' ; что here = скóлько ; cf. p. 8, l. 1, and p. 61, l. 13, notes.

9. казака́мъ : the *dat.* here implies 'for'.

да ужъ и here = 'but now in very fact also . . .'.

10. си́лой : cf. the same idiom, with the *pl.*, on p. 62, l. 15.

12. самъ себя́ не по́мнитъ : this idiom means 'he was quite beside himself'.

15. челове́къ пятна́дцать : cf. p. 7, l. 10, note.

16. доѣзжа́ючи (from доѣзжа́ть) : the *present indeclinable participle* preceded by не always means 'without . . . -ing', here = 'before reaching the spot'.

20. что за : cf. p. 33, ll. 4–5, note.

PAGE **64**. 1. самъ себя́ : cf. p. 63, l. 12, note.

5. кто . . . кто . . . : cf. p. 30, ll. 12, 14 ; here sc. подаётъ = 'offers'.

6. прикрыва́етъ—разбива́етъ : cf. 31, ll. 14, 15, note.

13. вотъ и . . . : this idiom = 'and that 's all my trip home came to !', referring to his original intention.

14. ужъ here = 'really'.

16. че́резъ : cf. p. 53, l. 4, note.

VOCABULARY

N.B. (i) The gender of most *substantives* can be deduced from their termination, viz. those in -ъ, -й are *masculine*, those in -а, -я mostly *feminine*, those in -о, -е *neuter*; the gender has therefore only been added in the case of those ending in -ь, which may be either *masculine* or *feminine*, thus: (*m.*) or (*f.*).

(ii) Of the *adjectives* ending in -ый, -ій, or -ой only the full form is given; the short form has the substantival endings, cf. Gram. p. 23.

(iii) *Adverbs* formed from adjectives, being the same as the neuter of the short form of the adjective, are not as a rule given separately, cf. Gram. p. 28.

(iv) In the case of the *verbs* the aspect and the class to which each verb belongs have been added, the following abbreviations being used: *1* = 1st or e-class; *2* = 2nd or и-class; *i.* = imperfective; *pf.* = perfective; *trans.* = transitive; *intrans.* = intransitive; *irr.* = irregular.

(v) In the case of many words only those *meanings* have been given which occur in the text.

а, and, but.
а́йда! come along!
ай! bravo!
а́лла (*Arabic*), God.
а́лый, blood-red.
аршѝнъ, *arshin* (28 inches).
а то, or else.
аýлъ, Tartar village in the Caucasus.
а́хнуть (*1*, *pf.*), to groan, to say 'ah'.

ба́ба, peasant woman.
бара́нина, mutton.
бара́ній, of sheep's skin.
бара́нъ, sheep.
бара́шекъ, lambskin.
ба́ринъ, gentleman.
ба́шенка, little tower.
башма́къ, shoe, slipper.
башмачо́къ, little shoe.
безъ (+*gen.*), without.
бешмéтъ, short tunic.
бить (*1*, *i.*), to strike.
би́ться, to struggle.
блестéть (*2*, *i.*), to shine.
близёхонько, quite close.
бли́зиться (*2*, *i.*), to approach.
бли́зко, near.
блинъ, a kind of pancake.
блѣднѣть (*1*, *i.*), to turn pale.
бля́ха, metal plate.
бога́тый, rich.

Богъ, God.
бои́тся, present of боя́ться.
бокъ, side.
болта́ться (*1*, *i.*), to dangle (*intrans.*).
бо́льно, it hurts.
бо́льше, more.
большо́й, large, big.
борода́ / боро́дка } beard.
босико́мъ / босо́й } barefooted.
боя́ться (*2*, *i.*), to fear.
бра́тецъ, little brother, 'mate'.
братъ, brother.
брать (*1*, *i.*), to take.
бренча́ть (*2*, *i.*), to rattle.
бреха́ть (*1*, *i.*), to bark.
бри́тый, shaven.
бродъ, ford.
броса́ть (*1*, *i.*) / бро́сить (*2*, *pf.*) } to throw, to abandon.
бро́ситься (*2*, *pf.*), to dash, to rush off.
бро́шу, present of бро́сить.
брусо́къ, whetstone.
бры́згать (*1*, *i.*), to sputter.
брю́хо, belly.
бугро́ръ, hillock.
бу́дто (какъ —), as it were, as if.
бу́ду, future of быть.
бу́за, a drink made from maize.
бума́га, paper.
бура́вчикъ, gimlet.
бу́ря, storm.
бы = the conditional particle.
быва́ть, to be often *or* ever (cf. note on l. 13, p. 31).
быль (*f.*), true story.
бы́стрый, swift.
быть (*irr.*), to be.
бью(сь), present of би́ть(ся).
бѣгу́, present of бѣжа́ть.
бѣда́, misfortune.
бѣжа́ть (*irr. i.*), to run, to run away, to escape.
бѣ́лый, white.
бѣлѣ́ться (*1*, *i.*), to appear white.

ва́ликъ, wooden pin, roller.
вамъ, *dat.* of вы.
васъ, *gen. acc. loc.* of вы.
вашъ, your.
вверхъ, upwards.
вгля́дываться (*1*, *i.*), to peer.
вгляде́ться (*2*, *pf.*), to have a good look.
вдругъ, suddenly, at once.
ведро́, pail, *as a measure 1 vedró* = 11 quarts.
веду́, present of вести́.
вездѣ́, everywhere.
везти́ (*1*, *i.*), to convey.
вели́кій, big, great.
велѣ́ть (*2*, *i.*), to order.
верну́ться (*1*, *pf.*), to return.
верста́, *verst*, ⅔ of a mile.
вертѣ́ть (*2*, *i.*), to twist.
вертѣ́ться, to revolve.
ве́рхній, upper, over.
верхово́й, rider, on horseback.
верхо́мъ, on horseback.
весёлый, merry, glad.
вести́ (*1*, *i.*), to lead.
весь, all, whole.
ве́черъ, evening.
вещь (*f.*), thing.
взви́згнуть (*1*, *pf.*), to utter a squeal.
взгляну́ть (*1*, *pf.*), to look.
вздохну́ть (*1*, *pf.*), to sigh, to draw breath.
взобра́ться (*1*, *pf.*), to climb up (on to).
взра́доваться (*1*, *pf.*), to be glad.
взять (*1*, *pf.*), to take.
вида́ть (*1*, *i.*), to see (at all).
виднёшеньки, quite plain.

ви́дно, evidently, one can see.
ви́дный, visible.
ви́дѣть (*2*, *i.*), to see.
визжа́ть (*1*, *i.*), to squeal, to scream.
висѣть (*2*, *i.*), to hang.
влѣво, to the left.
вмѣстѣ, together.
внести́ (*1*, *pf.*), to carry up on to.
внизу́, below, at the foot.
во = въ.
во́все, entirely, merely.
вода́, water.
во́дка, *vodka*, spirit.
водопо́й, trough.
воева́ть (*1*, *i.*), to make war.
возьму́, present of взять.
во́йлокъ, felt.
война́, war.
войти́ (*1*, *pf.*), to enter.
волкъ, wolf.
волочи́ть (*2*, *i.*), to drag along.
во́льный, free.
вонъ, away, yonder.
вонь (*f.*), stink.
вонючій, stinking.
воротѝть (*2*, *pf.*) } to turn.
ворочать (*1*, *i.*) }
во́семь, eight.
восто́къ, east (the rising of the sun).
вотъ, here is, look here, behold.
вошёлъ, past of войти́.
впереди́, in front.
вперёдъ, forward.
впо́ру, big enough, of the right size.
вправду, really, in very fact.
впра́во, on *or* to the right.
вре́мя (*n.*), time.
вро́вень, level with.
всё, neuter of весь.
вскочи́ть (*2*, *pf.*), to spring up.
вспомина́ть (*1*, *i.*), to recollect.
встава́ть (*1*, *i.*), to get up.
вста́ну, present of вста́ть.
встать (*1*, *pf.*), to get up.
встаю́, present of встава́ть.
встрѣча́ть (*1*, *i.*), to meet.
всходи́ть (*2*, *i.*), to rise.
всѣ, plural of весь.
вся, fem. of весь.
всякій, of every kind.
вчера́шній, yesterday's.
въ (+ *acc.*), into, to ; (+ *loc.*), in.
вы, you.
вы́биться (*1*, *pf.*), to exhaust oneself.
выбира́ться (*1*, *i.*), выбраться (*1*, *pf.*), } to make one's way out, to escape.
вы́брать, to choose.
вы́берусь, present of вы́браться.
вы́бѣжать (*irr. pf.*), to run out.
выворачивать (*1*, *i.*) to twist out.
вы́глянуть (*1*, *pf.*), to look out.
вы́жмн, imperative of вы́жать.
вы́жать (*1*, *pf.*), to wring out.
вы́йти (*1*, *pf.*), to go out, to emerge.
вы́купить (*2*, *pf.*), to ransom.
вы́купъ, ransom.
вы́мазанный, smeared.
вы́мереть (*1*, *pf.*), to die out.
вы́нести (*1*, *pf.*), to carry out, to save, to endure.
вынима́ть (*1*, *i.*) вы́нуть (*1*, *pf.*) } to take out.
вы́палить (*2*, *pf.*), to fire.
вы́пить (*1*, *pf.*), to drink off.
вы́править (*2*, *pf.*), to procure.
вы́просить (*2*, *pf.*), to obtain by entreaty.

выпуска́ть (*1*, *i.*) } to release.
вы́пустить (*2*, *pf.*) }
вы́рвать (*1*, *pf.*), to tear away.
выруча́ть (*1*, *i.*), to rescue.
вы́рытый, dug out.
вы́рѣзать (*1*, *pf.*), to cut *or* carve out.
вы́скакать (*1*, *pf.*), to gallop out on to.
вы́скочить (*2*, *pf.*), to spring out.
вы́слушать (*1*, *pf.*), to listen to all that any one has to say.
высма́тривать (*1*, *i.*), to look out for.
высожа́ры, cf. notes.
высо́кій, high.
вы́ставить (*2*, *pf.*), to stick out.
вы́стрѣлить (*2*, *pf.*), to fire, to discharge.
вы́хватить (*2*, *pf.*) } to pull out, to
выхва́тывать (*1*, *i.*) } tear away.
вы́ходъ, way out.
вы́ше, higher.
вы́шелъ, past of вы́йти.
вы́ѣздить (*2*, *pf.*), to break in.
вы́ѣхать (*irr. pf.*), to ride out.
вѣдь, for, but, you know.
вѣкъ, lifetime, age.
вѣрно, for sure.
вѣрный, true, certain, sure.
вѣтерóкъ, breeze.

гайть, go fetch him !
галу́нчикъ, braid, trimming.
гдѣ, where.
гла́дко, smoothly.
глазёнки (*dim.*), eyes.
глазъ, eye.
гли́на, clay.
гло́тка, throat.
глядь, behold !
гляде́ть (*2*, *i.*), to look.
гляну́ть (*1*, *pf.*), to look.
гнать (*2*, *i.*), to drive (*trans.*).
говори́ть (*2*, *i.*), to say.
годи́ться (*2*, *i.*), to be of use.
голова́ } head.
голо́вка }
го́лосъ, voice.
го́лый, bare.
гоню́, present of гнать.
гора́, mountain.
го́рло, throat.
го́рница, room.
горѣть (*2*, *i.*), to burn (*intrans.*).
гость (*m.*), guest, friend.
гробъ, coffin.
гроза́, thunderstorm.
грудь (*f.*), breast, chest.
гру́зный, heavy, heavily built.
грѣхъ, sin.
губа́, lip.
гудѣть (*2*, *i.*), to hum.
гулъ, din.
густо́й, thick.
гу́ще, thicker.

да, yes, and, but, in order to.
дава́ть (*1*, *i.*), to give.
дави́ть (*2*, *i.*), to throttle.
давно́, long ago, long since.
да́же, even.
дай(те), imperative of дать.
далёкій, far.
далеко́, far.
да́льній, remote.
да́льше, further.
да́мся, present of да́ться.
дамъ }
дашь } present of дать.
дастъ }
дать (*irr. pf.*), to give.
да́ться (*irr. pf.*), to surrender.
два (*m. n.*), two.
дверь (*f.*), door.
двóе, a couple.
дворъ, courtyard.

двумя́, *inst.* два.
двухъ, *gen. acc.* of два.
двѣ (*f.*), two.
день (*m.*), day.
де́ньги (*f. pl.*), money.
дёргнуть (*1, pf.*), to pull.
дере́вня, village.
де́рево, tree.
деревцо́, shrub.
держа́ть (*2, i.*), to hold, to keep.
держа́ться, to keep hold of, to keep to, rely on.
дёрнуть (*1, pf.*), to pull, to tug.
десяти́на, 2¾ acres, *as linear measure:* about 115 yards.
де́сять, ten.
джигитъ, brave man.
ди́кій, wild.
дли́нный, long.
днёмъ, by day.
дни, *nom. pl.* of день.
до (+ *gen.*), with, up to, to, as far as.
доберу́сь, present of добра́ться.
добра́ться (*1, pf.*), to reach, to obtain.
до́брый, good.
дога́дываться (*1, i.*), to guess.
догна́ть (*2, pf.*), to overtake.
догоню́, present of догна́ть.
дождь (*m.*), rain.
дожида́ться (*1, i.*), to wait (for).
дойти́ (*1, pf.*), to come up to, to reach, to amount to.
до́лго, for a long time.
долгъ, debt.
до́лженъ (+ *dat.*), indebted to, must.
должно́ быть, I expect (lit. it must be).
доли́на, valley.
до́ма, at home.
домо́й, homewards, (to one's) home.
домъ, house, home.
доро́га, road.
дорого́й, dear, expensive.
доро́жка, foot-path.
доскака́ть (*1, pf.*), to gallop up to.
доставать (*1, i.*) / доста́ть (*1, pf.*) } to reach.
достаю́, present of доставать.
дочь (*f.*), daughter.
дошёлъ, past of дойти́.
дощечка, small board.
доѣзжа́ть (*1, i.*), to ride up to.
дремать (*1, i.*), to doze.
другой, other, another.
другъ дру́га, one another.
дубо́вый, oaken.
ду́мается (мнѣ), (I) fancy.
ду́мать (*1, i.*), to think.
дурно́й, bad.
духота́, stifling heat, bad air.
духъ, spirit, breath.
дыми́ться (*2, i.*), to smoke.
дымъ, smoke.
дыра́, hole.
дѣвка / дѣвочка } girl.
дѣвчо́нка, little girl.
дѣлать (*1, i.*), to make.
дѣло, affair, business, fact.

его́, *gen. acc.* of онъ.
её, *acc.* of она́.
ей, *dat. inst.* of она́.
ей Бо́гу, by God, God's truth.
е́ле, hardly.
ему́, *dat.* of онъ.
е́сли, if.
есть, there is.
ещё, more, still, yet.
ея, *gen.* of она́.

жа́лко мнѣ, I am sorry.
жа́ловаться (*1*, *i.*), to complain.
жара́, heat.
ждать (*1*, *i.*), to wait, to wait for, to expect.
же, but.
желѣ́зный, iron.
жена́, wife.
жени́ться (*2*, *pf.*), to be married.
жеребёнокъ, foal.
жестяно́й, tin.
жи́во, quickly.
живо́й, alive, lively.
живо́тъ, stomach.
живу́, present of жить.
жи́листый, sinewy.
жить (*1*, *i.*), to live.
житьё, manner of life.
жму́риться (*2*, *i.*), to blink.
журча́ть (*2*, *i.*), to murmur.

за (+ *acc.*), for, as, behind, by (a part of the body); (+*inst.*), after (following), for (to fetch); (+ *nom.*) [what] sort of a . . .
заби́ть (*1*, *pf.*), to begin to beat.
забрани́ться (*2*, *pf.*), to start scolding.
забра́ть (*1*, *pf.*), to go too much in a certain direction.
забреха́ть (*1*, *pf.*), to begin to bark.
заведено́, past participle passive of завести́.
завести́ (*1*, *pf.*), to establish (a custom).
завернуть (*1*, *pf.*), to wrap up.
завизжа́ть (*2*, *pf.*), to break into a squeal.
за́втра, to-morrow.
завяза́ть (*2*, *pf.*), to bind.
зага́йкать (*1*, *pf.*), to tell a dog to ' go for him '.
заговори́ть (*2*, *pf.*), to begin to speak.
загорѣ́ться (*2*, *pf.*), to flame up, to catch fire.
загремѣ́ть (*2*, *pf.*), suddenly to rattle, to make a noise.
задра́ть (*1*, *pf.*), to bend upwards.
зажи́ть (*1*, *pf.*), to heal (*intrans.*).
зайгра́ть (*1*, *pf.*), to begin to play.
зайти́ (*1*, *pf.*), to find one's way to.
закати́ться (*2*, *pf.*), to set off at full speed.
зака́тъ, west (the setting of the sun), sunset.
зака́тываться (*1*, *i.*), to set.
закла́сть (*1*, *pf.*), to block up, to wall up.
зако́рки, the back of the shoulders.
закраснѣ́ться (*1*, *pf.*), to begin to show red.
закрича́ть (*2*, *pf.*), to cry out.
закрути́ть (*2*, *pf.*), to fasten behind by twisting.
закру́ченный, past participle passive of закрути́ть.
закры́ться (*1*, *pf.*), to hide oneself.
зако́та, stable.
залóмленный, set on the back of the head.
залопота́ть (*1*, *pf.*), to start chattering.
залѣ́зть (*1*, *pf.*), to creep up.
зама́занный, smeared over.
замаха́ть (*1*, *pf.*), to begin to wave, to begin to wag.
замо́къ, lock.
замолча́ть (*2*, *pf.*), to fall into silence.

замѣ́сто (+ *gen.*), in place of.
запасно́й, in reserve.
запа́хнуть (*1, pf.*), suddenly to smell (*intrans.*).
запёкся past of запе́чься.
запере́ть (*1, pf.*), to shut.
запе́чься (*1, pf.*), to congeal.
запла́кать (*1, pf.*), to begin to weep.
заплати́ть (*2, pf.*), to pay.
запла́чу, present of запла́кать.
запоро́ть (*1, pf.*), to thrash, *also* to kill.
запотѣ́ть (*1, pf.*), to begin to sweat.
запра́вить (*2, pf.*), to fold over.
запѣть (*1, pf.*), to begin to sing.
за́рево, glow.
заробѣ́ть (*1, pf.*), to grow timid.
заря́женный, loaded.
засвистѣ́ть (*2, pf.*), to begin to whistle.
засвѣти́ться (*2, pf.*), to be lighted up.
засмѣя́ться (*1, pf.*), to break into a laugh.
засу́нуть (*1, pf.*), to shove in.
засучи́ть (*2, pf.*), to roll up.
засы́пать (*1, pf.*), to fill up.
зати́хнуть (*1, pf.*), to become quiet.
зато́пать (*1, pf.*), to begin to stamp.
затреща́ть (*2, pf.*), to begin to crackle.
заты́локъ, back of the head, nape of the neck.
затѣ́ять (*1, pf.*), to contrive, to attempt.
зау́ськать (*1, pf.*), to egg on, to say ' s-s-s '.
заходи́ть (*2, i.*), to set ; p. 50, l. 18, cf. note.
захрипѣ́ть (*2, pf.*), to snort.
зацѣпи́ть (*2, pf.*), to catch (*trans.*).
зацѣпи́ться, to get caught on.
зачѣ́мъ, why.
зашата́ться (*1, pf.*), to begin to reel.
зашёлъ, past of зайти́.
зашурша́ть (*2, pf.*), to begin to rustle.
звать (*1, i.*), to call.
звѣзда́, star.
звѣ́здочка, little star.
звѣрь (*m.*), animal.
здорове́нный, robust.
здоро́вый, healthy, vigorous.
зелёный, green.
земля́, ground, earth.
земляно́й, earthen.
зли́ться (*2, i.*), to be angry.
зло́й, cruel, angry.
знать (*1, i.*), to know.
зна́чить (*2, i.*), to mean.
зову́, present of звать.
зо́рька, dawn.
зубъ, tooth.

и, and, *also* even.
и . . . и . . ., both . . . and . . .
Ива́нъ, *Ivan*, John.
игру́шка, plaything, toy.
иду́, present of итти́.
изба́, peasant's hut.
изба́вить (*2, pf.*), to deliver.
изби́ть (*1, pf.*), to knock to pieces.
избу́шка, peasant's hut.
издалека́, from afar.
изму́читься (*2, pf.*), to get tired out.
изо =изъ.
изогну́ться (*1, pf.*), to be bent.
изодра́ть (*1, pf.*), to tear all over.
изорва́ть (*1, pf.*), to tear in pieces.

изрѣ́зать (*1*, *pf.*), to cut all over.
изъ (+ *gen.*), out of, from.
изъ-за (+ *gen.*), from behind, on account of, beyond.
изъ-подъ (+*gen.*), from under.
и́ли, or.
и́ли . . . и́ли . . . either . . . or . . .
и́ми, *inst.* of они́.
имъ, *inst.* of онъ, *dat.* of они́.
имѣ́нье, property.
иска́ть (*1*, *i.*), to seek.
исподло́бья, with knitted brows.
испуга́ться (*1*, *pf.*), to be frightened.
истрёпанный, worn out.
итти́ (*1*, *i.*), to go.
и́хній, their.
ихъ, *acc. gen. loc.* of они́.
ищу́, present of иска́ть.

каблу́къ, heel.
ка́бы, if.
кавка́зскій, of *or* in the Caucasus.
Кавка́зъ, the Caucasus.
ка́ждый, each, every.
каза́къ, Cossack.
како́й, which, of what sort.
како́й-то, some sort of.
какъ, how, as, as if.
какъ бы . . . не, lest.
ка́менный, of stone.
ка́мень (*m.*), stone.
ка́мешекъ, pebble.
камы́шъ, rush, (*collective*) rushes.
кати́ть (*2*, *i.*), to gallop (lit. to roll).
кафта́нъ, *caftan*, long peasant's coat.
кача́ть (*1*, *i.*), to rock, to dandle.
ка́ша, gruel, porridge.
кве́рху, upwards.
кида́ть (*1*, *i.*), to throw.
кинжа́лъ, dagger.
ки́нуть (*1*, *pf.*), to throw.
ки́нуться, to rush forward.
кирпи́чъ, brick.
кишка́, gut.
кли́кать (*1*, *i.*), to call.
кли́кнуть (*1*, *pf.*), to call.
кли́чу, present of кли́кать.
клочо́къ, tuft, scrap, strip.
клыкъ, tusk, fang.
ключи́ца, collar-bone.
князь (*m.*), prince.
кобы́ла, mare.
ковёръ, carpet.
когда́, when.
кого́, *gen. acc.* of кто.
кого́-то, *gen. acc.* of кто-то.
ко́е-гдѣ, here and there.
ко́е-какъ, somehow or other.
коза́, goat.
ко́зій, goat's.
козля́та, kids.
ко́зочка, kid.
колесо́, wheel.
ко́ли, if.
коло́да, log.
коло́дка, wooden fetters made of logs, shackles.
кольцо́, ring.
колѣ́нко, колѣ́но, колѣ́ночка } knee.
коне́цъ, end.
ко́нный, horseman.
конча́ться (*1*, *i.*), to end (*intrans.*).
ко́нчено, be done with it !
ко́нчиться (*2*, *pf.*), to end (*intrans.*).
конь (*m.*), horse, steed.
копа́ть (*1*, *i.*), to dig.
копе́йка, a *kopek* (¼d).
копы́то, hoof.

кормúть (*2*, *i.*), to feed.
корóва, cow.
корóвій, cow's.
корóткій, short.
кóрточки (always with на), 'crouching', 'sitting on one's heels'.
корошó, cf. notes.
косá, plait of hair.
косúться (*2*, *i.*), to look askance.
костёръ, pile of wood, fire.
костúль (*m.*), crutch.
котóрый, who, which.
кóшка, cat.
крадýчи, surreptitiously.
край, edge.
красúвый, beautiful, pretty, handsome.
крáсный, red.
крестúться (*2*, *i.*), to cross oneself.
крúкнуть (*1*, *pf.*), to shout (for).
кричáть (*2*, *i.*), cry out.
кровь (*f.*), blood.
крýглый, round.
кругóмъ, around.
кружóкъ, small circle.
крутúть (*2*, *i.*), to twist.
крýча, steep bank *or* hillside, cliff, rock.
крýче, steeper.
кручь (*f.*) = крýча.
крылó, wing.
крéпкій, strong.
крúша, roof.
крéпость (*f.*), fortress.
крючóкъ, hook.
кто, who, any one.
кто́-то, some one.
кувшúнчикъ, little pitcher.
кувшúнъ, pitcher.
куда́, whither.
куда́-то, somewhere or other.
кулачúще, a big fist *or* hand.
кýкла, doll.
кýколка, little doll.
кукурýзный, of maize.
кусóкъ, piece.
кýстикъ, shrub.
кустъ, bush.
кýчка, little crowd.
къ (+*dat.*), to, towards, about (of *time*).

ладóнка, ладóша } palm of the hand.
лбу *dat.* of лобъ.
легкó, easy.
лéгче, easier, more lightly.
лёгъ, past of лечь.
лежáть (*2*, *i.*), to lie.
лéнта, ribbon.
лепёшка, small round flat cake.
летáть (*1*, *i.*), летéть (*2*, *i.*) } to fly.
лечь (*1*, *pf.*), to lie down.
ли = the interrogative particle, introduces questions.
лúбо, or else.
лúбо . . . лúбо . . ., either . . . or . . .
листóчекъ, little leaf.
лить (*1 i.*), to pour.
лúхо, evil.
лицó, face.
лобъ, forehead.
лóвкій, comfortable.
ломáть (*1*, *i.*), to break.
ломúть (*2*, *i.*), to break, *also* to ache (*intransitively*).
ломóта, rheumatism.
лопотáть (*1*, *i.*), to chatter, to babble unintelligibly.
лоскутóкъ, bit of stuff.
лóскутъ, piece, scrap, rag.
лоха́нка, basin.
лохмóтье (*collection*), rags.
лошади́ный, horse's.
лóшадь (*f.*), horse.

лощи́на, valley, hollow.
лукъ, bow.
лу́чше } better.
лу́чшій }
лытка, the back of the knee.
лѣзть (*1*, *i.*), to clamber, to creep.
лѣпи́ть (*2*, *i.*), to model.
лѣсъ, forest.
лѣто, year, summer.
люби́мый, beloved.
люби́ть (*2*, *i.*), to love, to like.
лю́ди, men, people.
ля́гу, present of лечь.
ля́жка, thigh.

маку́шка, top, summit.
ма́ленькій, small.
ма́ло, little, not enough.
ма́лый (lit. little), boy.
мальчи́шка, youngster.
ма́сло, butter.
ма́стеръ, expert.
ма́тушка, lit. 'little mother', often = 'my dear', 'my darling'.
мать, mother.
маха́ть (*1*, *i.*), to wave, to wag, to shake.
махъ, swinging movement.
ма́шу, present of маха́ть.
мая́чить (*2*, *i.*), to wave about (*intrans.*).
ме́ньше, less.
меня́, *acc. gen.* of я.
мертве́цъ, dead man.
мёртвый, dead.
мече́ть (*f.*), mosque.
мно́го, much, many.
мной, мно́ю, *inst.* of я.
мнѣ, *dat. loc.* of я.
моги́ла, grave.
могу́, present of мочь.
мо́жетъ (sc. быть), may be.
мо́жно, one may, it is possible, there is no harm in . . .
мой, my.
мокрота́, wet.
мо́крый, wet.
моли́тва, prayer.
моли́ться (*2*, *i.*), to pray.
моло́денькій, quite young.
молоде́цъ, brave man.
молодо́й, young.
молоко́, milk.
молча́ть (*2*, *i.*), to be silent.
молъ, she says, he says.
моне́та, coin, sc. *rouble*.
мони́сто, necklace.
мота́ть (*1*, *i.*), to shake.
мочь (*f.*), power.
мочь (*1*, *i.*), to be able.
му́лла (*m.*), Mohammedan priest.
мужи́къ, peasant man.
мужчи́на (*m.*), man.
мука́, flour.
мурлы́кать (*1*, *i.*), to purr.
мы, we.
мыть (*1*, *i.*), to wash (*trans.*).
мѣсте́чко, little place.
мѣсто, place.
мѣсяцъ, moon, month.
мѣша́ть (*1*, *i.*), to hinder.

на (*interj.*), here you are, take it !
на (+*loc.*), on, in, to the extent of, at ; (+*acc.*) on to, for.
набы́ть (*1*, *pf.*), to fasten on to.
набра́ть (*1*, *pf.*), to collect a quantity of anything.
навали́ться (*2*, *pf.*), to be flung on.
наверху́, up above.
наве́рхъ, on to the top, up.
навозъ, manure.
нагна́ть (*2*, *pf.*), to overtake.
нагну́ться (*1*, *pf.*), to bend over.
наготове́, in readiness, 'at the ready'.

на́до, one must.
надъ (+*inst.*), above.
надѣ́ть (*1*, *i.*), to put on.
надѣ́лать (*1*, *pf.*), to make a lot of, to cause.
наза́дъ, backwards.
называ́ться (*1*, *i.*), to be called.
найти́ (*1*, *pf.*), to find.
нака́зывать (*1*, *i.*), to punish.
наковыря́ть (*1*, *pf.*), to scrape out a quantity of.
нале́во, to *or* on the left.
на́ми, *inst.* of мы.
намъ, *dat.* of мы.
нападу́, present of напа́сть.
напа́лъ, past of напа́сть.
напа́сть (*1*, *pf.*), to hit upon.
наперёдъ, in advance, previously.
наперерѣ́зъ, across one's path, to cut one off.
написа́ть (*1*, *pf.*), to write.
напи́ться (*1*, *pf.*), to drink one's fill.
напра́во, to *or* on the right.
напью́сь, present of напи́ться.
народи́ться (*2*, *pf.*), to be born (afresh), to begin to grow (of the moon).
наро́дъ, people.
наса́женный, fixed.
насви́стывать (*1*, *i.*), to keep on whistling.
наси́лу, with difficulty.
насъ, *acc. gen. loc.* of мы.
нахму́риться (*2*, *pf.*), to frown.
нача́ть (*1*, *pf.*), to begin.
нашёлъ, past of найти́.
нашъ, our.
не, not.
не́бо, sky.
невѣ́ста, bride, betrothed.
не́гдѣ, there is (*or* was) nowhere to . . .
него́ = его́, q.v.
недалеко́, not far.
недѣ́ля, week.
неё = её, q.v.
ней, *loc.* (also occasionally *gen.*), of она́.
ней = ей, q.v.
не́куда, there is nowhere to.
нело́вкій, awkward.
нельзя́, it is impossible.
немно́го, a little.
немно́жко, just a little.
нему́ = ему́, q.v.
нёмъ, *loc.* of онъ.
непечёный, not baked.
непокры́тый, uncovered.
не́чего дѣ́лать, there is nothing to be done.
нея = ея, q.v.
ни = the negative particle.
ни . . . ни . . ., neither . . . nor . . .
ни́же, lower.
низо́чекъ, a hollow.
низъ, lower part, valley.
ника́къ (не), not at all, by no means.
никто́, nobody.
ни́ми = и́ми, q.v.
нимъ = имъ, q.v.
нихъ = ихъ, q.v.
ничего́, genitive of ничто́.
ничто́, nothing.
но, but.
нога́, leg, foot.
нога́ецъ, a Nogáy Tartar.
но́жикъ, но́жичекъ } little knife.
носо́къ, lip, spout (of a jug).
носи́ть (*2*, *i.*), to carry.
носъ, nose.
ночь (*f.*), night.
но́чью, by night.
ну, well.
ну́жно, it is necessary.
нутро́, inside.
ны́нче, to-day.
нѣ́тъ, no, there is not.

о (+ *acc.*), against; (+ *loc.*), about, concerning.
о́ба, both.
обдеру́, present of ободра́ть.
обдѣ́ланный, set round with.
обижа́ть (*1*, *i.*), to illtreat.
облокоти́ться (*2*, *pf.*), to lean on one's elbow.
обмере́ть (*1*, *pf.*), to 'faint' (from fear).
обмо́танный, wound round.
обо́дранный, in rags, torn to bits.
о́бодра́ть (*1*, *pf.*), to tear the skin all off.
обо́зъ, transport.
обора́чивать (*1*, *i.*), to turn round.
обо́рванный, ragged.
обра́доваться (*1*, *pf.*), to rejoice.
обруга́ть (*1*, *pf.*), to abuse, to swear at.
обрыва́ться (*1*, *i.*), to fall.
обступи́ть (*2*. *pf.*), to surround.
обтере́ть (*1*, *pf.*), to wipe over *or* round.
обу́ть (*1*, *pf.*), to provide with shoes.
обхвати́ть (*2*, *pf.*), to get a grip of (lit. to embrace).
обша́рить (*2*, *pf.*), to ransack.
обши́тый, trimmed.
объ = о, q.v.
обѣ́дъ, dinner.
овца́, sheep.
огляну́ться (*1*, *pf.*), to look round.
ого́нь (*m.*), fire, light.
огра́да, wall.
оде́жда, clothing.
оди́нъ, one, alone, a certain.
одн-, stem of оди́нъ.
одѣ́тый, dressed.
одѣ́ть (*1*, *pf.*), to clothe.
ожа́ривать (*1*, *i.*), to flog.
о́земь, on the ground.
озира́ться (*1*, *i.*), to look round about at.
ой, oh!
окружи́ть (*2*, *pf.*), to surround.
оле́нь (*m.*), deer.
она́, she.
они́ (*m.*), they.
онъ, he.
онѣ́ (*f.*), they.
опери́ть (*2*, *pf.*), to furnish with feathers.
опя́ть, again.
оска́ливаться (*1*, *i.*), to show one's teeth.
оска́лить (*2*, *pf.*), to show (the teeth).
осмотрѣ́ться (*2*, *pf.*), to look carefully round.
оста́ться (*1*, *pf.*), to remain.
оста́вить (*2*, *pf.*), to leave.
остана́вливаться (*1*, *i.*) } to
останови́ться (*2*, *pf.*) } halt.
оста́нусь, present of оста́ться.
о́стрый, sharp.
осѣ́чься (*1*, *pf.*), to miss fire.
отвезти́ (*1*, *pf.*), to cart away.
отвёлъ, past of отвести́.
отверну́ться (*1*, *pf.*), to turn away.
отвести́ (*1*, *pf.*), to lead off.
отда́ть (*irr. pf.*), to give up, to give back.
отдохну́ть (*1*, *pf.*) } to rest.
отдыха́ть (*1*, *i.*) }
оте́цъ, father.
отку́да, whence.
отогна́ть (*2*, *pf.*), to drive away.
отойти́ (*1*, *pf.*), to walk away.
оторо́ченный, trimmed.
отошёлъ, past of отойти́.
отпира́ть (*1*. *i*), to unlock.
о́тпускъ, leave.
отпусти́ть (*2*, *pf.*), to set free.
отставáть (*1*, *i.*), to lag behind.

отстаю́, present of отставáть.
отсю́да, hence, from here.
оттýда, thence, from there.
отъ (+*gen.*), from.
отъѣ́хать (*irr. pf.*), to ride away.
офицéръ, officer.
óхать (*1, i.*), to groan, to say ' oh '.
охóтничій, hunter's.
ошибúться (*1, pf.*), to make a mistake.
ощýпать (*1, pf.*), to feel by groping.

пáлка, stick.
пáлъ, past of пасть.
паръ, steam, vapour.
пасть (*1, pf.*), to fall.
пéрвый, first.
перевестú (*1, pf.*), to translate.
перевóдчикъ, interpreter.
перегибáться (*1, i.*), to bend (under a weight).
перегнýть (*1, pf.*), to bend over.
передáть (*irr. pf.*), to repeat (a message).
передáться, to surrender.
передневáть (*1, pf.*), to spend the day.
пéредній, front.
переднюю, present of переднéвать.
пéредъ (+*inst.*), before.
перейтú (*1, pf.*), to go over *or* across.
перекрестúться (*2, pf.*), to cross oneself, to make the sign of the cross.
переночевáть (*1, pf.*), to pass the night.
перерѣ́зать (*1, pf.*), to cut through *or* across, to cut off.
пересадúть (*2, pf.*), to transfer.
пересказáть (*1, pf.*), to repeat.
пересóхнуть (*1, pf.*), to get quite dry.
перестать (*1, pf.*), to cease.
перешёлъ, past of перейтú.
переѣ́хать (*irr. pf.*), to ride over *or* across.
перó, pen.
перхáть (*1, i.*), to cough, to hawk.
пёстрый, motley, many-coloured, brindled *or* spotted.
печёный, baked.
пéчка, stove.
печь (*1, i.*), to scorch, to burn (lit. to bake).
пúво, beer.
пистолéтъ, pistol.
писáть (*1, i.*), to write.
письмó, letter.
пить (*1, i.*), to drink.
пишý, present of писáть.
пищáть (*2, i.*), to squeal.
плáкать (*1, i.*), to weep.
платóкъ, (hand)kerchief.
плáтье, clothing.
плáчу, present of плáкать.
плестú (*1, i.*), to plait, to weave.
плетёный, plaited.
плетёнка, small whip.
плетý, present of плестú.
плётка, small whip.
плеть (*f.*), whip.
плечó, shoulder.
плóскій, flat.
плóхо, bad, badly.
плохóй, bad, ill.
плѣ́нникъ } prisoner.
плѣ́нный }
плюнуть (*1, pf.*), to spit.
по (+*dat.*), along, according to, on, over; (+*loc.*), after, all over.
побúть (*1, pf.*), to kill.
по-блúже, rather nearer.

побо́льше, rather bigger.
побоя́ться (*2, pf.*), to fear.
побря́кивать (*1, i.*), to jingle.
побѣжа́ть (*irr. pf.*), to run off.
побѣле́ть (*1, pf.*), to grow white.
повали́ть (*2, pf.*), to fling (on its side).
повезти́ (*1, pf.*), to carry off.
повёлъ, past of повести́.
повернýться (*1, pf.*), to turn.
повести́, (*1, pf.*), to lead off.
повидать (*1, pf.*), to see again.
пóводъ, bridle.
поволóчь (*1, pf.*), to drag along.
поворáчивать (*1, i.*) } to turn round, to go back
поворотúть (*2, pf.*) } (*intrans.* or *trans.*).
поворотúться, to turn round.
поворачиваться, to stir.
повсю́ду, everywhere.
повы́ше, rather higher.
повязáть (*1, pf.*), to bind.
погла́дить (*2, pf.*) } to stroke,
погла́живать (*1, i.*) } to make smooth.
погля́дывать (*1, i.*), to keep looking at.
поглядѣ́ть (*2, pf.*), to have a look, to look.
поговáривать (*1, i.*), to start saying, to hint, to 'as much as say'.
поговорúть (*2, pf.*), to speak a little.
погодúть (*2, pf.*), to wait a little.
погодя́, having waited.
погóня, pursuit.
подавáть (*1, i.*) } to present,
подáть (*irr. pf.*) } to hand.
подарúть (*2, pf.*), to make a present.
подаю́, present of подавáть.
подбѣжáть (*irr. pf.*), to run up to.
подвáлъ, cellar.
поддержáть (*2, pf.*), to support.
подёргивать (*1, i.*), to twitch.
подкáпываться (*1, i.*), to dig under.
подкúнуть (*1, pf.*), to hitch up.
подкóва, horse-shoe.
подкóпанный, dug under.
подлóженный, laid under.
пóдлѣ (+*gen.*), near.
подмúгивать (*1, i.*), to wink.
подмы́шки, cf. notes.
поднимáть (*1, i.*), to lift.
подниматься, to rise, to go up.
поднимýсь, present of подня́ться.
подня́ть (*1, pf.*), to raise.
подня́ться, to get up.
пóдо = подъ.
подождáть (*1, pf.*), to wait.
подойтú (*1, pf.*), to draw near, to go up to.
подошёлъ, past of подойтú.
подпáрывать (*1, i.*), to rip up.
подпúлокъ } file.
подпúлочекъ }
подпирáться (*1, i.*), to support oneself.
подползтú (*1, pf.*), to creep close up under.
подпóлзъ, past of подползтú.
подправить (*2, pf.*), to adjust.
подпрýга, saddle-girth.
подпры́гивать (*1, i.*), to hop, to skip along.
подрáгивать (*1, i.*), to twitch, to shiver.
подсадúть (*2, pf.*), to set, to help up.
подсажý, pres. of подсадúть.

подскочи́ть (*2, pf.*), to spring up to.
подстри́женный, clipped.
подсу́нуть (*1, pf.*), to thrust under.
поду́мать (*1, pf.*), to think.
поду́ть (*1, pf.*), to blow.
поду́шка, cushion, pillow.
подхвати́ть (*2, pf.*), to grasp.
подходи́ть (*2, i.*), to draw near, to approach.
подъ (+*inst.*), under, near by; (+*acc.*), toward, down.
подъѣзжа́ть (*1, i.*), to ride up.
пожа́луй, perhaps, I dare say.
пожа́луйста, if you please.
пожи́ть (*1, pf.*), to live for a while.
позва́ть (*1, pf.*), to call.
по́здно, late.
позову́, present of позва́ть.
поидёмъ, 1st. pers. plu. pres. and imperative of пойти́.
пойму́, present of поня́ть.
пойти́ (*1, pf.*), to go, to come.
по-и́хнему, in their way, in their fashion.
пока́, as long as, until, while.
показа́ть (*1, pf.*), to show.
пока́зывать (*1, i.*), to point to.
пока́ не, until.
пока́чиваться (*1, i.*), to swing.
поко́йникъ, dead man, the 'late'.
покры́тый, covered.
покры́ться (*1, pf.*), to cover oneself.
покря́хтывать (*1, i.*), to keep on groaning.
пола́, skirt (of a coat).
по́лдни, midday, the south.
поле, field.
полегоне́чку, very gently.
полежа́ть (*2. pf.*), to lie for a bit.
ползти́ (*1, i.*), to creep.
полко́вникъ, colonel.
полови́на, a half.
положи́ть (*2, pf.*), to lay.
полоска́ть (*1, i.*), to wash (clothes).
полоте́нце, towel.
полотно́, linen.
полти́нникъ, silver half-rouble piece.
полъ, floor.
по́льза, profit.
полѣза́й, used as imperative of полѣ́зть.
полѣ́зть (*1, pf.*), to creep.
полѣ́зъ, past of полѣ́зть.
полюби́ть (*2, pf.*), to take a fancy to.
полюби́ться, to please.
поля́нка, a small clearing.
поме́ньше, rather smaller.
помина́ть (*1, i.*), to celebrate by a feast the death of a relation or friend, to remember, to mention.
по́мнить (*2, i.*), to remember.
помо́жетъ, present of помо́чь.
помолча́ть (*2, pf.*), to be silent for a bit.
помо́чь (*1, pf.*), to help.
помути́ться (*2, pf.*), to grow dim, to be made turbid.
помя́гче, rather softer.
понести́ (*1, pf.*), to carry a short distance.
пони́же, a little lower.
понима́ть (*1, i.*) } to under-
поня́ть (*1, pf.*) } stand.
попа́сть (*1, pf.*), to hit (a mark).
попа́сться, to meet, to come across.
попере́ть (*1, pf.*), to drag oneself along, to make one's way with difficulty.

попра́виться (*2*, *pf.*), to put oneself right.
попры́гивать (*1*, *i.*), to hop along.
попыта́ться (*1*, *pf.*), to try.
пора́, time.
поро́гъ, threshold.
поро́ть (*1*, *i.*), to flog.
портки́, pair of drawers.
по-ру́сски, in Russian.
посади́ть (*2*, *pf.*), to plant, to set.
по-сво́ему, in one's own way *or* language.
посвѣтлѣть (*1*, *pf.*), to grow clearer.
посвяза́ть (*1*, *pf.*), to bind (with cords).
посидѣть (*2*, *pf.*), to sit for a bit.
поскака́ть (*1*, *pf.*), to gallop off.
посла́ть (*1*, *pf.*), to send.
послу́шать (*1*, *pf.*), to listen.
по́слѣ (+*gen.*), after; afterwards.
послѣ́дній, last, remaining.
послѣза́ть (*1*, *pf.*), to dismount.
посмотрѣ́ть (*2*, *pf.*), to have a look.
посмѣя́ться (*1*, *pf.*), to laugh slightly.
поста́вить (*2*, *pf.*), to put, to place, to set down.
постоя́ть (*2*, *pf.*), to stand for a bit.
посыла́ть (*1*, *i.*), to send.
посы́паться (*1*, *pf.*), to come scattering down.
потащи́ть (*2*, *pf.*), to drag along.
потемнѣ́е, rather darker.
потемнѣ́ть (*1*, *pf.*), to grow dark.
потихо́ньку, quietly.
пото́мъ, then.
пото́пать (*1*, *pf.*), to stamp for a bit.
точи́ть (*2*, *pf.*), to sharpen.
потрепа́ть (*1*. *pf.*), to tap.
потупиться (*2*, *pf.*), to look down on the ground.
потъ, sweat.
потыкаться (*1*, *pf.*), to stick for a while.
потя́гиваться (*1*, *i.*), to stretch oneself out.
похо́жъ (always followed by на), like.
похорони́ть (*2*, *pf.*), to bury.
поцѣлова́ться (*1*, *pf.*), to exchange kisses.
почёсывать (*1*, *i.*), to scratch.
почини́ть (*2*, *pf.*), to mend.
почти́, almost.
пошевѣ́ливать (*1*, *i.*), to move about.
пошёлъ, past of пойти́.
пошире, rather wider.
пощёлкивать (*1*, *i.*), to click.
поѣ́димъ, present of поѣ́сть.
поѣ́ду, present of поѣ́хать.
поѣзжа́й, imperative of поѣ́хать.
поѣ́лъ, past of поѣ́сть.
поѣ́сть (*irr. pf.*), to eat for a bit *or* a little.
поѣ́хать (*irr. pf.*), to ride off.
по́ясъ, girdle.
презла́я, very bad-tempered.
пре́жде, first, before, previously.
пре́жде чѣмъ, before.
прибаю́кивать (*1*, *i.*), to lull to sleep.
приби́ть (*1*, *pf.*), to beat.
приближа́ться (*1*, *i.*), to approach.
прибью́, present of приби́ть.
прибѣжа́ть (*irr. pf.*), to run up.
привёлъ, past of привести́.

привезти́ (*1. pf.*), to bring, to convey to.
привести́ (*1, pf.*), to lead up.
привы́кнуть (*1, pf.*), to get used.
привѣ́шенный, hung on to.
пригна́ть (*2, pf.*), to drive up (*trans.*).
приговáрвиать (*1, i.*), to keep on saying.
пригрози́ть (*2, pf.*), to threaten.
придётся (*impersonal pf.*), it will fall to (one's) lot.
приду́, present of прiйти́.
придѣ́лать (*1, pf.*), to fix one thing to another.
приказа́ть (*1, pf.*), to order.
прикорми́ть (*2, pf.*), to give tit-bits to, to feed in addition to the ordinary food.
прикрыва́ть (*1, i.*), to cover over.
приле́чь (*1, pf.*), to lie down.
приме́та, sign.
приме́ча́ть (*1, i.*), to observe.
прина́шивать (*1, i.*), to bring often.
принести́ (*1, pf.*), to bring.
приня́ться (*1, pf.*), to set oneself to.
припусти́ть (*2, pf.*), to let go, to allow to approach.
присла́ть (*1, pf.*) } to send.
присыла́ть (*1, i.*) }
присы́лка, sending.
присѣ́сть (*1, pf.*), to squat.
притайвшись, past indeclinable participle of притайться.
притайться (*2, pf.*), to conceal oneself.
притащи́ть (*2, pf.*), to drag up to.
прiто́лока, cross-bar (of door *or* gate), lintel.
притра́вливать (*1, i.*), to egg on (animals), to set on.
притули́ться (*2, pf.*), to take shelter.
притяну́ть (*1, pf.*), to bind to . . .
приходи́ть (*2, i.*), to come.
пришёлъ, past of прiйти́.
пришлю́, present of присла́ть.
прищёлкивать (*1, i.*), to click (as an accompaniment).
прiйскать (*1, pf.*), to seek out, to find.
прiйти́ (*1, pf.*), to come.
прiуны́ть (*1, pf.*), to lose heart.
прiѣ́зжа́ть (*1, i.*) } to come,
прiѣ́хать (*irr. pf.*) } to arrive.
про (+*acc.*), about, concerning.
пробо́йчикъ, a metal catch *or* clasp.
провожа́тый, a guide, an escort.
провѣ́дать (*1, pf.*), to visit, to inquire.
проговори́ть (*2, pf.*), to say.
прожи́ть (*1, pf.*), to dwell, to stay.
пройти́ (*1, pf.*), to pass, to cover (a distance), to go forth (of a report).
прокля́тый, cursed.
прокопа́ть (*1, pf,*), to dig through.
прокрича́ть (*2, pf.*), to cry out.
пролѣ́зть (*1, pf.*), to creep through.
проме́жъ (+ *gen.*), between, amongst.
пронести́ (*1, pf.*), to carry past.
пропада́ть (*1, i.*), to perish.
пропа́лъ, past of пропа́сть.
пропа́сть (*1, pf.*), to disappear, to perish, to be done for.

прорѣзать (*1*, *pf.*), to cut through.
просвѣтлѣть (*1*, *pf.*), to get quite light.
проститься (*2*, *i.*), to take leave of.
простой, ordinary.
просяной, of millet.
прочёлъ, past of прочесть.
прочесть (*1*, *pf.*), to read through.
прочь, away.
прошёлъ, past of пройти.
прощай, good-bye.
прощанье, a farewell.
проѣздъ, free passage.
проѣхать (*irr. pf.*), to pass, to ride through *or* past, to cover a certain distance riding.
пружина, metal spring.
прутикъ, a little twig.
прутъ, twig.
прыгать (*1*, *i.*) / прыгнуть (*1*, *pf.*) } to jump.
пресный, unleavened.
прямикомъ quite straight on.
прямо, straight.
пугать (*1*, *i.*), to frighten.
пулять (*1*, *i.*), to throw.
пускай, let (followed by the present, introduces the 3rd person of the imperative).
пустить (*2*, *pf.*), to let go.
пуститься, to rush.
пухлый, bloated, puffy.
пуховикъ, feather-bed.
пуховый, of feathers.
пухъ, down.
пчела, bee.
пыль (*f.*), dust.
пью, present of пить.
пятка, heel.
пятнадцать, fifteen.
пять, five.

работа, work.
работникъ, workman.
ради (+ *gen.*), for the sake of.
радоваться (*1*, *i.*), to rejoice.
раза (два —), twice.
разберу, present of разобрать.
разбивать (*1*, *i.*) / разбить (*1*, *pf.*) } to break.
разбитый, broken.
разболѣться (*2*, *pf.*), to become really ill.
развязать (*1*, *pf.*), to untie.
разглядывать (*1*, *i.*), to examine carefully.
разговаривать (*1*, *i.*), to converse.
раздать (*irr. pf.*), to distribute.
раздуматься (*1*, *pf.*), to fall into thought.
раздумывать (*1*, *i.*), to hesitate.
разложить (*2*, *pf.*), to lay out in parts.
разнестись (*1*, *pf.*), to get 'carried away', to get the bit between its teeth.
разойтись (*1*, *pf.*), to separate (*intrans.*).
разобрать (*1*, *pf.*), to take to pieces, to see clearly, to make out.
разорить (*2*, *pf.*), to destroy.
разориться (*2*, *pf.*), to be ruined.
разошлись, past of разойтись.
разрубить (*2*, *pf.*), to cut up.
разсвѣсти (*1*, *pf.*), to dawn.
разсвѣтъ, dawn.
разсердиться (*2*, *pf.*), to get angry.
разсказать (*1 pf.*) / разсказывать (*1*, *i.*) } to relate.
разслабнуть (*1*, *pf.*), to grow weak.

разсолодѣ́ть (*1, pf.*), to go all to pieces.
разу́ться (*1, pf.*), to take one's boots off.
разъ, once, one time.
разъѣзжа́ться (*1, i.*), to separate.
раскопа́ть (*1, pf.*), to dig out, to scrape away.
раскры́ть (*1, pf.*), to open.
распоя́ской, unfastened at the waist.
распу́хнуть (*1, pf.*), to swell.
распу́щенный, dissolved.
расходи́ться (*2, i.*), to disperse.
расчи́стить (*2, pf.*), to clear.
рвану́ться (*1, pf.*), to give a bound.
ребёнокъ, child.
ребя́та, children.
ревѣ́ть (*1, i.*), to low, bellow.
реме́нь (*m.*), strap.
робѣ́ть (*1, i.*), to be timid.
ро́вный, smooth, level.
рогъ, horn.
родничо́къ, small spring (of water).
рожо́къ, small horn.
ро́здалъ, past of разда́ть.
роса́, dew.
ростъ, stature.
ротъ, mouth.
рта, genitive of ротъ.
руба́ха, shirt, blouse.
руба́шка, shirt.
рубль, a *rouble*, in normal times about 2*s*.
руга́ться (*1, i.*), to swear, to scold.
ружьё, gun, rifle.
рука́, hand, arm.
рука́въ, sleeve.
рукодѣ́лье, handicraft.
рукодѣ́льничать (*1, i.*), to make with one's hands.
румя́ный, red-cheeked.
ру́сскій, Russian.
ручей́, brook.
руче́ще, large hand *or* arm.
ручо́нка, small hand.
рыжій, red-haired.
рѣ́зать (*1, i.*), to slay (lit. to cut).
рѣка́, river.
рѣ́чка, stream.
рядко́мъ } side by side.
ря́домъ }

са́дикъ, small garden.
сади́ться (*2, i.*), to sit down.
са́кля, hut (*only of the Caucasus*).
самъ, (him)self.
са́мый, the very.
сапо́гъ, top-boot.
сара́й, barn, stable.
са́харъ, sugar.
сафья́ный, of morocco leather.
сбива́ть (*1, i.*), to try to knock off.
сбить (*1, pf.*), to knock off.
сбру́я, harness.
сбѣжа́ть (*irr. pf.*), to run off.
сбѣжа́ться (*irr. pf.*), to come running together.
сверну́ть (*1, pf.*), to turn off.
свиста́ть (*1, i.*) } to whistle.
сви́стнуть (*1, pf.*) }
свищу́, present of свиста́ть.
свой, one's own.
свѣжева́ть (*1, i.*), to dress and skin an animal.
свѣжій, fresh, cool.
свѣ́ситься (*2, pf.*), to overhang.
свѣти́ться (*2, i.*), to dawn, to shine.
свѣтлѣ́е, brighter.
свѣ́тлый, clear, bright.
свѣтъ, light, dawn, world.
сдѣ́лать (*1, pf.*), to do, to make.
себѣ́, *dat. loc.* of себя́.

себя́, *gen. acc.*, (one)self.
сейча́съ, immediately, at once, just.
семь, seven.
серде́чная, darling.
серди́тый, angry.
серебро́, silver.
серебряный, of silver.
середи́на, middle.
серча́ть (*1*, *i.*), to be angry.
сза́ди, behind, from behind.
сидьмя́, in a sitting position.
сидѣть (*2*, *i.*), to sit.
си́ла, strength, force.
си́льный, heavy (lit. strong).
си́ній, dark blue.
синѣться (*1*, *i.*), to appear blue (blue-black).
скажи́, imperative of сказа́ть.
сказа́ть (*1*, *pf.*), to say.
ска́зывать (*1*, *i.*), to say at all.
скака́ть (*1*, *i.*), to gallop.
скакъ, gallop(ing).
скачу́, present of скака́ть.
ски́нуть (*1*, *pf.*), to throw off.
ско́лько, how much.
скорѣе, quicker.
скоти́на, cattle.
скула́стый, having prominent cheek-bones.
скуча́ть (*1*, *i.*), to be miserable.
ску́чно (ему́), he feels miserable.
сла́ва, fame, reputation.
сла́дить (*2*, *pf.*), to put together.
сло́во, word.
сло́манный, broken.
сложи́ть (*2*, *pf.*), to put together.
служи́ть (*2*, *i.*), to serve.
слу́жба, service.
слу́шать (*1*, *i.*), to listen.
слы́шать (*2*, *i.*), to hear.
слы́шно, one can hear, it is audible.
слѣдовать (*1*, *i.*), to be due.
слѣзть (*1*, *pf.*), to creep down.
слѣпи́ть (*2*, *pf.*), to model.
слюна́, spittle.
смерка́ться (*1*, *i.*), to grow dark.
смерть (*f.*), death.
сми́рный, quiet.
смо́рщенный, wrinkled.
смотрѣть (*2*, *i.*), to look.
смочи́ть (*2*, *pf.*), to moisten.
смѣть (*1*, *i.*), to dare.
смѣя́ться (*1*, *i.*), to laugh.
смять (*1*, *pf.*), to crush to death.
снасть (*f.*, *collective*), tools.
снести́ (*1*, *pf.*), to carry.
снима́ть (*1*, *i.*), to take off.
сниму́, present of снять.
снѣгово́й, of snow, snow-covered.
снѣгъ, snow.
снять (*1*, *pf.*), to take off.
со = съ.
соба́ка, dog.
соберу́, present of собра́ть.
собира́ться (*1*, *i.*), to get ready, to foregather.
собо́й, собо́ю, *inst.* of себя́.
собра́ться (*1*, *pf.*), to get ready, to foregather.
собра́ть (*1*, *pf.*), to gather.
собью́, present of сбить.
сова́ть (*1*, *i.*), to thrust, to shove.
совсѣмъ, altogether.
согласи́ться (*2*, *pf.*), to agree.
сойти́ (*1*, *pf.*), to go down.
солда́тскій, soldiers'.
солда́тъ, soldier.
со́лнце, sun.
со́лнышко, diminutive of со́лнце, a term of endearment.
соло́ма, straw.
сомну́, present of смять.
соскака́ть (*1*, *pf.*) } to jump off,
соскочи́ть (*2*, *pf.*) } to run off.

состáвить (*2. pf.*), to put down.
сошёлъ, past of сойти.
спасúбо, thanks.
спать (*2, i.*), to sleep.
спéреди, in front.
спинá, back.
спитъ, present of спать.
спóрить (*2, i.*), to dispute.
споткнýться (*1, pf.*), to stumble.
спрáшивать (*1, i.*), to ask.
спускáть (*1, i.*), to take (the eyes) off, to lower.
спускáться, to set, to descend.
спустúть (*2, pf.*), to lower.
спѣшúть (*2, i.*), to hasten.
сровнять (*1. pf.*), to make level.
срубúть (*2, pf.*), to cut down.
ссадúть (*2, pf.*), to set down.
стáдо, flock, the flocks, the cattle.
становúться (*2, i.*), to become.
стáну, present of стать.
старúкъ, old man.
старýха, old woman.
стáрый, old.
стать (*1, pf.*), to become, to grow, to stand still, to begin.
стащúть (*2, pf.*), to drag off.
стегнýть (*1, pf.*), to flog.
стелюсь, present of стлáться.
степь (*f.*), *steppe*, flat treeless country.
стерéть (*1, pf.*), to rub (the skin) off.
стлáться (*1, i.*), to be spread out.
сто, a hundred.
стой ! halt !
стоймя́, in a standing position.
стóлько, so many.
стонáть (*1, i.*), to groan.
стоптáться (*1, pf.*), to be worn down at the heels.
сторóжка, a guard, a watch.
сторонá, side, direction, country.
стоя́ть (*2, i.*), to stand.
страхъ, fear.
стрѣлá, arrow.
ступúть (*2, pf.*), to walk, to step.
стѣна } wall.
стѣнка }
судúть (*2, i.*), to discuss.
судьбá, lot.
сундучóкъ, little box, chest.
сýнуть (*1, pf.*), to shove.
сучья́, branches.
сушúть (*2, i.*), to dry.
сую́, present of совáть.
схватúть (*2, pf.*), to grasp.
схоронúться (*2, pf.*), to conceal oneself.
счáстье, luck.
считáть (*1, i.*), to count.
съ (+ *gen.*), from, from off ; (+ *acc.*), about ; (+ *inst.*), with.
съѣздúть (*2, pf.*), to make a trip.
съѣсть (*irr. pf.*), to eat.
сынóкъ } son.
сынъ }
сы́рный, of cheese.
сѣдлó, saddle.
сѣлъ, past of сѣсть.
сѣрый, grey.
сѣсть (*1, pf.*), to sit down.
сюдá, hither.
ся́ду, present of сѣсть.

та, *fem.* of тотъ.
табýнъ, a drove of horses.
тайкóмъ, secretly.
такóй же, the same, such, similar.
такъ, so, as if, then.
тамъ, there.
татáринъ, a Tartar (*m.*).
татáрка, a Tartar (*f.*).

татáрскій, Tartar (*adjective*).
татарчёнокъ, young Tartar.
татáры, the Tartars.
тащи́ть (*2*, *i.*), to drag.
тащи́ться, to drag oneself along.
твой, thy.
тебѣ́, *dat. loc.* of ты.
тебя́, *acc. gen.* of ты.
теку́, present of течь.
телѣга, four-wheeled cart.
темнотá, darkness.
тёмный, dark.
тепéрь, now.
терéть (*1*, *i.*), to rub (*trans.*)
терéться, to rub (*intrans.*).
тёръ, past of терéть.
течь (*1*, *i.*), to flow.
ти́хо, quietly, slowly.
ти́ше, slower.
то, then, that.
то . . . то, at one time . . . at another.
товáрищъ, comrade.
тогдá, then.
того́, *gen.* (*acc.*) of тотъ.
то́же, also.
токъ, threshing floor.
то́лкну́ть (*1*, *pf.*), to push in.
то́лстый, stout.
то́лько, only, not until ; barely, as soon as.
то́ненькій, very slightly built.
то́нкій, thin.
то́пать (*1*, *i.*), to stamp.
торчáть (*2*, *i.*), to stick up.
тотъ, that.
тотъ же, the same.
то́чно, as if, just like, *also* in very fact.
трава́ } grass.
трáвка }
трепáть (*1*, *i.*), to tap.
трепену́ться (*1*, *pf.*), to shudder.
треплю́, present of трепáть.
трётся, present of терéться.
трещáть (*2*, *i.*), to crackle.
три, three.
три́дцать, thirty.
тринáдцать, thirteen.
трóе, three (*collective*).
трóнуться (*1*, *pf.*), to start, (lit. to move).
трубá, chimney.
тру́дно, difficult.
тудá, there, lit. thither.
тумáнъ, mist, fog.
тутъ, here, at this point.
ту́хнуть (*1*, *i.*), gradually to go out.
ту́чка, small cloud.
ты, thou.
ты́каться (*1*, *i.*), to poke, to be stuck.
ты́сяча, thousand.
ты́чется, present of ты́каться.
тѣ, plural of тотъ.
тѣ́ло, body.
тѣмъ, *inst. sing.*, *dat. plur.* of тотъ.
тѣнь (*f.*), shadow.
тѣ́сто, dough.
тѣхъ, *gen. loc. plur.* of тотъ.
тяжелó, heavy, difficult.
тянýть (*1*, *i.*), to pull.

у (+ *gen.*), to, at, near by, from, in the possession of.
убивáть (*1*, *i.*), to kill.
уби́тый, dead.
уби́ть (*1*, *pf.*), to kill.
убрáть (*1*, *pf.*), to adorn.
убрáться, to dress up (*intrans.*).
убью́, present of уби́ть.
убѣжáть (*irr. pf.*), to run away.
увезти́ (*1*, *pf.*), to carry off.
увидáть (*1*, *pf.*) } to see.
увúдѣть (*2*, *pf.*) }
уговáривать (*1*, *i.*), to try to persuade.
уговори́ть (*2*, *pf.*), to succeed in persuading.

уговóръ, stipulation.
у́голъ, corner.
угощáть (*1*, *i.*), to regale, to entertain.
удалóй, bold.
удáрить (*2*, *pf.*), to strike.
удáриться, to strike against, to come down on.
удержáть (*2*, *pf.*), to keep back.
ужé, already, now, really.
ужé не, no longer.
ужъ = ужé, q.v.
у́зелъ, knot.
у́зкій, narrow.
узнáть (*1*, *pf.*), to get to know, to recognize.
уйти́ (*1*, *pf.*), to go away, to escape.
укры́ться (*1*, *pf.*), to shelter.
у́лей, beehive.
у́лица, street.
улóженный, laid.
у́мница, clever girl.
у́мный, sensible, clever.
умори́ться (*2*, *pf.*), to get exhausted.
унести́ (*1*, *pf.*), to carry off.
упáсть (*1*, *pf.*), to fall down.
уру́съ, cf. notes.
ускакáть (*1*, *pf.*), to gallop away.
услáть (*1*, *pf.*), to send off.
услыхáть (*1*, *pf.*) / услы́шать (*2*, *pf.*) } to hear.
успѣ́ть (*1*, *pf.*), to succeed in, to have time to.
у́стланный, spread over.
усы́, moustache.
утверди́ть (*2*, *pf.*), to fasten.
утирáть (*1*, *i.*), to wipe off.
утоптáть (*1*, *pf.*), to stamp down with the feet.
у́тро, morning.
ухвати́ться (*2*, *pf.*), to catch hold of.
у́хнуть (*1*, *pf.*), to blow, to say 'ugh' (usually = to sigh).
уходи́ть (*2*, *i.*), to go away.
ушёлъ, past of уйти́.
у́ши, ears (sing. у́хо).
ущéлье, ravine.
ущéрбъ, waning.
уѣзжáть (*1*, *i.*) / уѣ́хать (*irr. pf.*) } to ride off, to go off.

фы́ркнуть (*1*, *pf.*), to snort violently.

хаджи́ (*indeclinable*), one who has performed the pilgrimage to Mecca.
хвати́ться (*2*, *pf.*), to notice.
хворости́на, long stick *or* branch.
хвóстикъ / хвостъ } tail.
хлóпнуть (*1*, *pf.*), to smack.
хлопотáть (*1*, *i.*), to be busy with.
хлѣ́бъ, bread.
хозя́йскій, the master's.
ходи́ть (*2*, *i.*), to go, come.
хозя́ева, hosts, master and mistress.
хозя́инъ, host, master of the house.
холóдный, cold.
хорони́ть (*2*, *i.*), to bury.
хорошéнько, properly.
хорóшій, good, nice.
хорошó, well, all right.
хоть, although, even, if only.
хотѣ́ть (*irr. i.*), to wish.
хотя́, although.
хóчется (3rd pers. sing. pres. impersonal), it wishes itself.
хочу́, present of хотѣ́ть.
храпъ, nose.
хромáть (*1*, *i.*), to limp.
Христá, gen. of Христóсъ.
Христóсъ, Christ.
ху́денькій, very thin.
худóе (as substantive), harm.
ху́же, worse.

цвѣтно́й, coloured.
це́рковь (*f.*), church.
це́лый, entire, whole.
цѣпля́ться (*1*, *i.*), to catch against *or* on anything (*intrans.*).

чалма́, turban.
ча́сто, often, close together.
часъ, hour.
часы́, watch.
ча́шка, cup.
чего́, *gen.* of что.
чей-то, some one's.
человѣкъ, man.
че́резъ (+*acc.*), through, across, after (of time), beyond.
чере́шня, wild sweet cherry.
черке́ска, a cloak.
черни́ла (*neut. plur.*), ink.
чернова́тенькій, cf. notes.
чернова́тый, blackish.
чёрный, black.
че́рти, devils.
четвёртый, fourth.
четы́ре, four.
чехо́лъ, case.
чина́ръ, plane-tree.
чи́стый, clean, *also* treeless.
чортъ, devil.
что, (*1*) what, (*2*, *conj.*) that.
чтобъ } that.
чтóбы }
что́-нибудь, anything, something.
что́-то, something.
чу́дный, marvellous, weird.
чу́до, marvel.
чужо́й, strange, not one's own.
чурба́нъ, block.
чуть, hardly.
чья́-то, *f.* of чей-то, q.v.

шагъ, step.
ша́пка, cap.
ша́шка, sabre.
ша́рить (*2*, *i.*), to grope.
ша́ркнуть (*1*, *pf.*), to dash off.
ша́шка, sword.
швыря́ть (*1*, *i.*), to hurl.
шевели́ться (*2*, *i.*), to move (*intrans.*).
шевельну́ться (*1*, *pf.*), to budge.
шёлковый, of silk.
шелохну́ться (*1*, *pf.*), to stir.
шёлъ, past of итти́.
шепталá, peach.
шепчу́, present of шепта́ть.
шептáть (*1*, *i.*), to whisper.
шестéро, six (*collective*).
шестъ, pole.
ше́я, neck.
ши́кнуть (*1*, *pf.*), to say 'sh-sh', 'hush'.
шине́ль, soldier's great coat.
шипѣть (*2*, *i.*), to hiss.
широ́кій, broad.
шку́ра, skin (N.B. only of an animal).
шла, past of итти́.
штаны́, trousers, breeches.
шумѣть (*2*, *i.*), to make a noise.

щёлка, crack.
щёлкать (*1*, *i.*), to crack, to click.
щи́пчики, pincers.

э́ду, present of э́хать.
э́дя́тъ, present of э́сть.
э́здить (*2*, *i.*), to travel, to ride.
э́сть (*irr. i.*), to eat.
э́хать (*irr. i.*), to travel, to start.
э́лъ, past of э́сть.

э́тотъ, this.
э ! eh !
эхъ ! eh !

я, I.
язы́къ, tongue.
я́ма, hole (in the ground), pit.
я́стребъ, hawk.

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